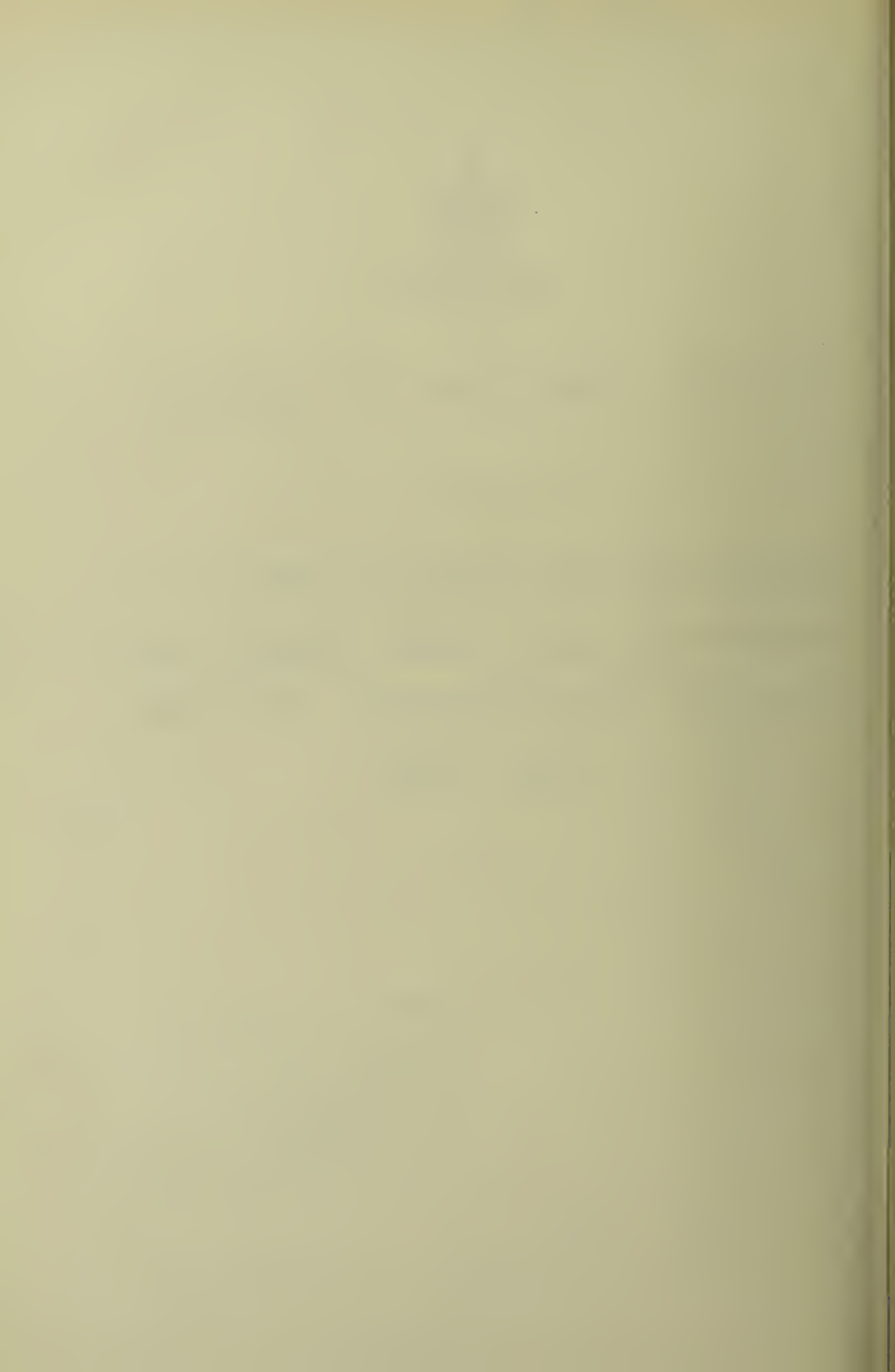




COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the Public Health and Sanitary Administration for the Year 1936.

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.
ADMINISTRATIVE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
CORPORATION HOSPITALS.
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
BURNLEY JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.



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Section 2.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Section 3.

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Section 4.

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COMMITTEES, 1937-38.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN GRADWELL, J.P.).

ALDERMAN SAMPSON, J.P. (Chairman).

ALDERMAN SUTCLIFFE (Vice-Chairman).

ALDERMAN BUCHANAN.	COUNCILLOR GREEN, J.P.
„ LYNCH.	„ GREENWOOD.
„ RIPPON.	„ J. HOWARTH.
„ TAYLOR.	„ NICHOLLS
„ TOMLINSON.	„ NUTTER.
COUNCILLOR MRS. BATTLE.	„ OAKES.
„ MRS. BROWN, J.P.	„ PARKINSON.
„ BROTHERTON.	„ PRESTON.
„ CLEGG.	„ THOMPSON.
„ DUXBURY.	„ MISS UTLEY.
„ MISS GILLESPIE.	

—————

PUBLIC HEALTH, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

ALDERMAN LYNCH (Chairman).

COUNCILLOR PRESTON (Vice-Chairman).

ALDERMAN BUCHANAN.	COUNCILLOR J. HOWARTH.
„ SAMPSON, J.P.	„ NUTTER.
„ SUTCLIFFE.	„ PARKINSON.
„ TOMLINSON.	„ PRESTON.
COUNCILLOR BROTHERTON.	„ THOMPSON.
„ CLEGG.	„ MISS UTLEY.
„ MISS GILLESPIE.	

FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE BUSINESS ONLY.

Co-opted Member:

MRS. U. A. COATES.

Advisory Member:

MRS. E. POPPLETON, J.P.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

WHOLE TIME OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health, Administrative Tuberculosis Officer, School Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent Corporation Hospitals, Medical Superintendent Burnley Joint Hospital Board.	D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Tuberculosis Officer, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Resident Medical Officer Burnley Jt. Hospital Board's Isolation Hospital.	M. C. R. GRAHAME, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.
Venereal Diseases Medical Officer and Director of Public Health Laboratory.	A. H. PRIESTLEY, M.B., Ch.B.
Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Officer and Resident Medical Officer at Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital.	MARGARET S. L. McCASH, M.D.
Assistant School Medical Officer ...	ELSIE CATLOW, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned October, 1936). EDITH LAURIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed October, 1936).
Resident Surgical Officer Municipal General Hospital	A. DUFF, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.
Assistant Medical Officer Municipal General Hospital	A. H. SALEH, M.B., Ch.B. (Resigned June, 1936). J. B. COCHRANE, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed August, 1936).
Veterinary and Meat Inspector ...	J. KENYON, M.R.C.V.S.
Dental Surgeons, School Medical, Child Welfare and Tuberculous Services	H. A. BOLTON, L.D.S. ANNIE M. KEAN, L.D.S.
Borough Analyst	F. MAUDSLEY, B.Sc., F.I.C.
Chief Sanitary Inspector & Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts	R. JUMP, Mem R.S.I. (by exam.) †a (Retired May, 1936). F. SHUTTLEWORTH †a (Appointed May, 1936).
Chief Clerk and Vaccination Officer	H. V. HARTLEY. †
Senior Assistant and Housing Inspector	W. R. BROWNHILL †a (Appointed September, 1936).

	{	J. W. ALMOND†
		L. J. CARTER† ^a (Resigned October, 1936).
		H. CROSSLEY†
		E. E. JONES† ^a
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors ...		E. ROBERTS†
		J. H. SMELLIE† (Appointed November, 1936).
	}	F. SUTCLIFFE†

Superintendent Health Visitor ... MISS M. BURGESS†||‡§

	{	MISS M. FERNIHOUGH||‡
		MISS L. R. FIRTH MISS S. JACKSON||‡
		MISS S. HEAP||‡ MRS. A. J. JONES ^b
		MISS L. G. MOORE||‡^c
Health Visitors, Tuberculosis, School and Orthopædic Nurses ...		MISS G. WILLIAMS||‡^c (Resigned August, 1936)
		MRS. E. HAWORTH‡
		MISS E. GREENWOOD||‡^c (Resigned December, 1936)
		MISS J. H. PATERSON ||‡^c (Appointed October, 1936)
	}	MISS W. COOPER*

Matron, Municipal General Hospital MISS E. M. HILLIER||‡

Matron, Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital ...	{	MISS M. C. WALKER||‡
---	---	----------------------

Laboratory Assistant ... P. GLEESON.

CLERICAL STAFF:

General Public Health Work ...	{	MESSRS. H. SIMPSON, W. BLACK, J. SAGAR, A. PILLING, MISS E. NUTTER, MISS E. WILKINSON.
--------------------------------	---	--

School Medical Service ...	{	MISSES U. GORMAN, B. PINKEY, S. SUTCLIFFE. A. BRADSHAW, M. SHAW (Clerk-dental attendants).
----------------------------	---	--

Municipal General Hospital ...	{	R. NEWLOVE (Clerk Steward). F. TURNER. E. W. TURNER.
--------------------------------	---	--

†Certified Sanitary Inspector.

^aMeat and other Food Certificate.

||Certificate of C.M.B.

§Maternity and Child Welfare Certificate.

‡State Registered Nurse.

^bHealth Visitor's Certificate.

^cHealth Visitor's Certificate—R.S.I.

*Certificate—Chartered Society Massage
Medical Gymnastics and Medical
Electricity.

PART TIME OFFICERS.

SCHOOL MEDICAL :

Ophthalmic Surgeon and Nose and**Throat Specialist** T. SNOWBALL, M.A., M.B., CH.B.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE :

BANK HALL MATERNITY HOSPITAL :

Consulting Obstetrician A. CALLAM, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.E.**Anæsthetist** A. C. GLASHAN, M.B., CH.B.**Consultant under the Puerperal****Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia****Regulations and Memo. 156/****M.C.W. III.**

{ A. CALLAM, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.E.

MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL :

Consulting Surgeons { A. CALLAM, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.E.
J. H. WATSON, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.**Consulting Ear, Nose and Throat**
Surgeon { T. SNOWBALL, M.A., M.B., CH.B.**Consulting Physician** J. GIBSON, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.**Consulting Radiologist** J. GRIEVE, M.A., M.B., CH.B., D.M.R.E.**Anæsthetists** { A. M. DONALDSON, M.B., CH.B.
J. HAWORTH, M.B., CH.B.
D. SKINNER, M.B., CH.B.**Dental Surgeon** T. JACKSON, L.D.S.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE :

District Medical Officers under the
Poor Law Acts and Public { J. HAWORTH, M.B., CH.B.
Vaccinators { D. A. KER, M.B., CH.B.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Statute Acres (1931 Census figure)	4,686 acres
Area fully developed, or in course of development	2,152 acres
Enumerated Population (Census 1931)	98,258
Registrar General's Estimate of Population, middle of 1936	91,390
Density of Population, i.e., Number of Persons per Acre (whole Borough)	19·5
Number of Houses in Borough, December, 1936	28,473
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1936) according to Rate Books	27,800
Number of New Houses erected in 1936	551
Rateable Value (April, 1937)	£559,691
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate (April, 1937)	£2,140
Amount of Poor Law (Out-door) Relief Paid in 1936	£64,528

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	M.	F.	1936 Total	1935
Live Births: Legitimate	547	524	1,071	1,027
Illegitimate	26	20	46	58
	573	544	1,117	1,085
Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			12·22	11·65
Stillbirths: Legitimate	32	29	61	52
Illegitimate	2	1	3	5
	34	30	64	57
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			54·2	49·9
Number of Deaths (Males 616, Females 676)			1,292	1,367
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			14·13	14·68
Death Rate as adjusted by Registrar General's A.C.F. figure (1·08)			15·26	15·85
Deaths from Puerperal Causes (R.G.'s Short List):—				
Deaths. Rate per 1,000 total live and still births—				
Number 29. Puerperal Sepsis	2		1·69	2·62
Number 30. Other Puerperal causes	5		4·23	2·63
Total	7		5·92	5·25
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age			71	72
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age—				
All Infants per 1,000 live births			63·6	66·4
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			63·5	65·2
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			65·2	86·2
Death Rates per 1,000 population from:—				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis			0·60	0·68
All Forms of Tuberculosis			0·71	0·81
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)			1·21	1·68
Cancer			1·66	1·52
Principal Zymotic Diseases: Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup			0·17	0·24
Death Rate from Diarrhœa and Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births			1·79	2·77
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			2	7
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)			7	1
Deaths from Diarrhœa under 2 years of age			2	3

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BURNLEY,

June, 1937.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my sixth Annual Report on the health of Burnley and on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1936. The contents of the report have been compiled on the lines indicated in Circular 1561 of the Ministry of Health.

The Birth Rate shows a slight increase on that of the previous year, being 12.22 per 1,000 of the estimated population. It is, however, 2.5 per 1,000 of the population less than the rate for the whole of England and Wales. The total number of births is 1,117, an increase of 32 over the previous year. The percentage of births, which were illegitimate, is slightly less than in the year 1935.

The Crude Death Rate is 14.13, but after adjustment according to the age and sex components of the population, the adjusted Death Rate is 15.26. 1,292 residents of Burnley died during 1936. This is 75 less than the previous year. Owing, however, to the estimation of the Borough's population for 1936 also showing a reduction, the adjusted Death Rate shows little change from that of 1935, and is still considerably higher than that for the whole of England and Wales.

The Infant Mortality continues to diminish. The figure for the year under review is 63.6, and is the lowest recorded in the Borough. It is 2.8 less than that of 1935. It is, however, higher than the average for the whole country, and a comparison with other Lancashire towns shows that eighteen have a higher and eighteen a lower infant death rate than Burnley.

The maternal mortality of the Borough is still too high, despite the services in operation for the care of mothers during pregnancy and childbirth. Seventy per cent. of the expectant mothers received ante-natal supervision through the services provided by the Local Authority, either through clinics or from private medical practitioners. The Hospital accommodation for maternity cases appears at the moment to be adequate. A consultant service is in operation. Attention has been directed to the nutritional condition of expectant and nursing mothers, and full use has been made of the scheme for the provision of extra nourishment.

In the latter part of the year, a scheme was drafted, and will be put into operation in 1937, for the provision of a salaried midwifery service, to be administered directly by the Council. Under this scheme, six midwives will be employed directly as whole-time officers, and their services will be available, either as midwives or maternity nurses, in the patients' own homes. This scheme provides for the remission of the whole or part of the fee in cases where the Council are satisfied that the patient cannot pay any part, or can pay only a part of the fee, as the case may be.

Arrangements were made, and are now in operation, for increased attention to the health of young children between the ages of 18 months and 5 years. An additional Health Visitor has been appointed, to enable a larger number of domiciliary visits to be made, and a Toddler's Clinic has been established recently.

Arrangements were made with the Board of Management of Victoria Hospital for fuller use of beds in the Municipal General Hospital and for a revision of the lease, which expires at the end of 1938, of the Venereal Diseases and Laboratory premises.

The additional supply of radium, which shortly will be provided by the Radium Commission, will be made available for the Municipal General Hospital as well as for Victoria Hospital. This will be a notable contribution towards the campaign against cancer.

I have commented elsewhere in this Report on the necessity for better accommodation for the treatment of children and for operative and radiological work in the Municipal General Hospital.

Considerable progress has been made in dealing with unhealthy property, but much remains yet to be done. Full statistics of the numbers of houses dealt with will be found in the report.

Again I have to thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health Sub-Committee, the Public Assistance Committee and the Housing Committee for the sympathetic consideration they have given to proposals submitted to them.

The Staff of the Department have performed their duties effectively and conscientiously.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

D. C. LAMONT,
Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT.

SECTION 1. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area and Population.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Borough at the middle of 1936 is 91,390. This estimate is 1,710 less than that for the middle of 1935 and shows that the population continues to diminish. At the 1931 Census the enumerated population was 98,258, so that in five years there has been, according to the Registrar-General's estimate, a reduction in the population of 6,868.

The present estimated population is 14,932 less than the maximum enumerated population of the 1911 Census and 18,650 less than the highest estimated population in 1914. The population has now fallen almost to the figure for the year 1895.

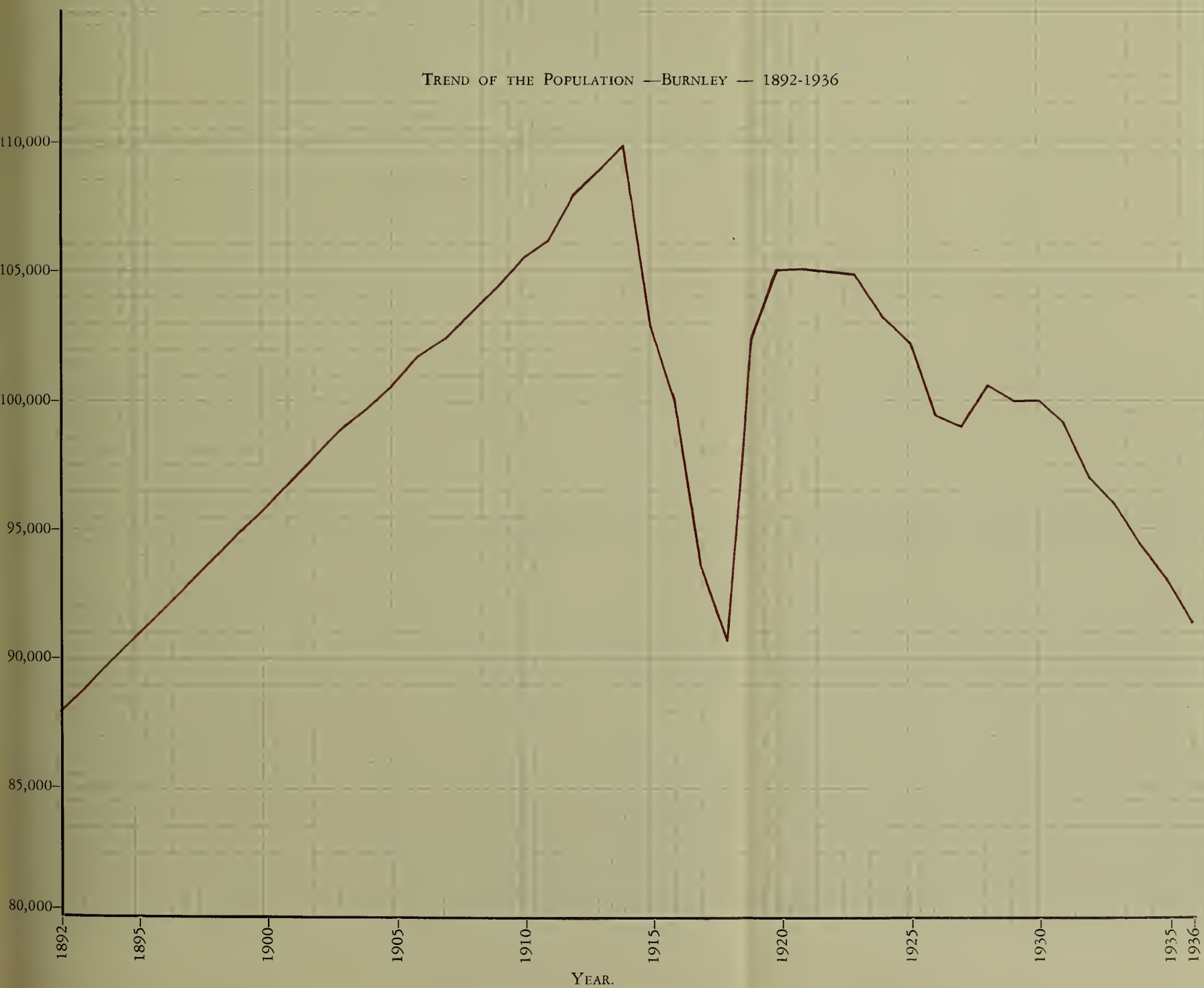
The reduction in the population appears to be due to several causes. In recent years the annual number of deaths has exceeded the number of births, and there has been considerable emigration from the town by unemployed persons, whereas there has been practically no immigration. With the development of new industries in the town, which is now taking place, there should be a tendency during the next few years for the decline in the population to be less marked.

Of the 4,686 acres comprising the area of the Borough, 2,152 are now fully developed or in course of development. Therefore on the basis of the most recent population figure, the density of population in the whole Borough is 19·5 persons per acre, but in the developed portion of the town it is 42·5 per acre.

Rateable Value.

The rateable value for the year 1936-37 was £559,691, and the sum represented by a penny rate £2,140.

TREND OF THE POPULATION — BURNLEY — 1892-1936



Unemployment, etc.

No excessive prevalence of illness related to industrial processes or directly attributable to environment or unemployment was brought to my notice during 1936.

The number of applicants on the live register of the Employment Exchange in 1936 averaged 8,692 as compared with 9,970 in 1935 and 11,901 in 1934.

The following figures, supplied by the Manager of the Employment Exchange, give some indication of the fluctuation of unemployment during 1936. They are considerably less than those for corresponding periods in the previous year, and will probably be more markedly reduced when the new industries, which are now commencing, are in full operation.

1936.					No. on Live Register.
20th January	...	...	...	...	10,276
24th February	...	...	...	...	9,400
23rd March	...	...	...	...	9,118
27th April	...	...	...	...	8,951
25th May	...	...	...	...	8,619
22nd June	...	...	...	...	8,276
20th July	...	...	...	...	8,288
24th August	...	...	...	...	8,624
21st September	...	...	...	...	8,191
26th October	...	...	...	...	8,262
23rd November	...	...	...	...	8,353
14th December	...	...	...	...	7,945

Poor Law Relief.

The total amount of Out-door Relief expended in Burnley during the year was £64,528, as compared with £65,283 in 1935. The weekly average number of persons in receipt of Out-relief was 3,842 comprising 1,853 cases. There were 354 admissions of Burnley persons to the Primrose Bank (Public Assistance) Institution.

Health Insurance.

The total number of persons in Burnley entitled to medical benefit on the 31st December, 1936, was approximately 49,228, or 53·8% of the total population. The number is 621 more than at the corresponding period of the previous year.

					1936.		1935.
Sunshine :	Total	...	...	...	917·8 hours	...	1,195·5 hours
	No. of days with bright						
	sunshine	...	...		252	...	270
	Highest amount in 24 hours				13·3 hours	...	14·5 hours
					on 5th June		on 29th June
Rainfall :	Total fall	...	...	...	43·72 ins.	...	45·97 ins.
	No. of days rain	...	...	...	207	...	204
	Highest amount in a day			...	1·72 ins.	...	1·38 ins.
					on 13th December		on 15th February
Temperature :—							
	Mean Temperature in shade	...			47·3°	...	47·9°
	Mean Range	...	...	...	12·0°	...	12·6°
	Mean of Earth Therm, 1 foot	...			47·7°	...	49·0°
	„ „ 4 feet	...			48·1°	...	49·5°
	No. of days of ground frost	...			96	...	73
Relative Humidity :—							
	Mean	...	...	...	83·9%	...	81·9%

The results for the individual months of 1936 compiled from the observations taken at 9 a.m. G.M.T., together with a yearly summary since the Climatological Station at Queen's Park was commenced in 1908, are given in the Appendix to this report.

The weather, as recorded at the Climatological Station, was throughout the greater part of the year dull and wet. The first month of the year was dull, with heavy rainfall. June was wet, but April and May were the brightest and driest months. There was exceptionally heavy rainfall in September, October, November and December.

The total sunshine during 1936 amounted to only 917·8 hours, which is approximately 190 hours less than the average for the previous 28 years. The sunshine throughout the year was variable, May being the sunniest month, with 157·8 hours of bright sunshine, equivalent to a daily mean of 5 hours. There were only 4·3 hours sunshine during the whole of December.

The duration of sunshine is recorded by the Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder at 270 stations in the British Isles. During 1936, Burnley was fourth from the bottom of the list in order of lowest sunshine, the few districts having less sunshine being Manchester and Glasgow. As, however, many industrial towns of a similar size to Burnley in the North of England do not possess sunshine recording apparatus it is not possible to make a comparison with similar towns in the amount of sunshine.

It may be assumed that the lack of sunshine, which characterises the climate of Burnley, has an insidiously adverse effect on the general physique of the people, and it is, therefore, all the more necessary that their dietary should be rich in vitamins and that strenuous efforts should be made, by the encouragement of the use of smokeless fuels, to reduce the amount of atmospheric pollution.

The rainfall was 43·7 inches, being just over half-an-inch more than the average for 28 years, and 3 more rainy days occurred than in the previous year. Rain fell on 207 days during 1936; the average for the previous 28 years is 213 days.

The warmest day of the year was 21st June, when the temperature in the shade reached 82 degrees. The mean temperature in the shade averaged 47·3 degrees throughout the whole year. This was 0·2 of a degree higher than the average for the previous 28 years.

The relative humidity of the atmosphere averaged 83·9%, as compared with 81·8% as the average for the previous 28 years.

The atmospheric pollution, as recorded in the centre of the town, shows little variation from that of recent years, being equivalent to 185 metric tons per square kilometre in Parker Lane and 113 metric tons in the grounds of Bank Hall Hospital. This high degree of atmospheric pollution is one of the main causes of the lack of sunshine.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

There have been 1,155 live births (583 males, 572 females) registered in Burnley during 1936. After correction of this total for 58 inward and 96 outward transferable births (supplied by the Registrar-General) a net total of 1,117 births, or an increase of 32 on the total for 1935 is obtained.

The following table shows the net births by sex and legitimacy.

Live Births.

1935		1936.		
		Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
530	Males	547	26	573
555	Females	524	20	544
1,085	Total	1,071	46	1,117
11·65	Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident Population	11·72	0·50	12·22

The percentage of illegitimate births was 4·1, as compared with 5·4 in the previous year.

The birth rate per 1,000 of population for the year was 12·22, as compared with 11·65 in 1935, and 13·42 the average for the 10 years 1926-1935. No accurate estimate of the birth rates in the several wards of the town can be made, owing to the considerable movement of population, since the 1931 Census, from condemned property in the central wards to new houses on the outskirts of the town.

Throughout England and Wales the live birth rate in 1936 was 14·8, and in the 122 great towns 14·9. The Burnley birth rate, therefore, is considerably lower than that of the whole country and of the large towns.

Stillbirths.

During the year 64 stillbirths were registered, giving a rate of 54·2 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths and 0·70 per 1,000 of population as compared with 49·9 and 0·61 respectively in 1935.. The sex and legitimacy of the stillbirths for 1936 are shown in the following table.

Stillbirths.

1935		1936.		
		Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
31	Males	32	2	34
26	Females	29	1	30
57	Total	61	3	64

Deaths.

One thousand, five hundred and fifty deaths were registered in Burnley during the year. Of this number 308 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in public institutions, have been excluded, leaving 1,242 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 50 deaths of Burnley people who died in other districts.

After these corrections a net total of 1,292 deaths is obtained (males, 616; females, 676), giving a crude death rate of 14·13 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 14·68 for 1935, and 13·96, the average for the previous 10 years. Application of the adjusting factor for Burnley, viz., 1·08, gives an adjusted death rate of 15·26 for the Borough. The crude death rate for England and Wales in 1936 was 12·1, and in the 122 great towns 12·3.

Age Distribution.

There were 102 deaths of children under 5 years of age, representing nearly 8% of the total deaths. Of these 71 were children under 1 year of age. 17 deaths were of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 41 deaths were of persons aged 15 to 25 years. 141 persons died between the ages of 25 and 45 years; 388 between 45 and 65 years; and 603, or 46·7% of the total deaths, were aged 65 years and upwards.

Institutions.

There were 757 deaths in the Public Institutions of Burnley during the year as follows :—

	Deaths of Burnley Residents.	Deaths of Non- Residents.	Total.
Municipal General Hospital	245	161	406
Victoria Hospital	107	84	191
Hospital for Infectious Diseases ...	9	7	16
Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital	36	3	39
Primrose Bank Public Assistance Institution	57	48	105
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	454	303	757
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The deaths of Burnley people occurring in Institutions are gradually increasing, and in 1936 they represented 35% of the total deaths, as compared with 22% fifteen years ago.

**Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and
Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1936.**

(Provisional Figures, supplied by the Registrar-General, with the exception of
those relating to Burnley.)

	England and Wales.	122 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	143 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County.	Burnley.
	Rates per 1,000 Population.				
BIRTHS :—					
Live	14·8	14·9	15·0	13·6	12·22
Still	0·61	0·67	0·64	0·53	0·70
DEATHS :—					
All Causes	12·1	12·3	11·5	12·5	14·13
Typhoid and Paratyphoid					
Fevers	0·01	0·01	0·00	0·01	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0·07	0·09	0·04	0·14	0·02
Scarlet Fever	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	—
Whooping Cough	0·05	0·06	0·04	0·06	0·08
Diphtheria	0·07	0·08	0·05	0·05	0·08
Influenza	0·14	0·14	0·15	0·14	0·17
Violence	0·52	0·45	0·39	0·52	0·65
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Smallpox	0·00	0·00	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2·53	2·18	2·48	2·57	1·31
Diphtheria	1·39	1·31	1·26	1·69	2·23
Enteric Fever	0·06	0·05	0·06	0·06	0·01
Erysipelas	0·40	0·38	0·35	0·44	0·65
Pneumonia	1·11	1·10	0·96	0·99	1·77
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under one year of age	57	63	55	66	64
Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under two years of age	5·9	8·2	3·4	14·4	1·79
MATERNAL MORTALITY :—					
Puerperal Sepsis	1·40				1·79
Others	2·41	Not available.			4·48
Total	3·81				6·27
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still).				
MATERNAL MORTALITY :—					
Puerperal Sepsis	1·34				1·69
Others	2·31	Not available.			4·23
Total	3·65				5·92
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Puerperal Fever	3·27	3·46	2·80	3·03	0·85
Puerperal Pyrexia	9·46	9·52	7·57	11·15	19·5

Cause of Death.

In the table below the chief causes of death are shown. Details of the causes and ages at death with Ward distribution are given in Table 2 of the Appendix.

	No.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
Heart Disease, etc.	388	30.0
Cancer	152	11.7
Respiratory Diseases	111	8.6
Diseases of Arteries	81	6.3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage; Apoplexy ...	74	5.7
All Forms of Tuberculosis	65	5.0
Violence	60	4.6
Disease of Genito-Urinary System ...	52	4.0
Disease of Early Infancy	44	3.4

Heart Disease.

Heart Disease continues to be the most frequent cause of death, 30.0% of all deaths being certified as due to this cause. The death-rate from cardiac diseases is 4.24 per 1,000 of population. The percentage of deaths due to Heart Disease has shown little variation during the last quinquennium, but averages 5.5% more than that of the previous quinquennium.

Cancer.

One hundred and fifty-two deaths were caused by malignant disease. This is an increase of 10 on the figure of 1935 and gives a death-rate of 1.66 per 1,000. This rate is slightly higher than in the previous year.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
No. of Deaths ...	131	154	160	156	148	155	130	162	171	142	15
Death Rate per 1,000 of Popul't'n	1.32	1.55	1.59	1.55	1.48	1.56	1.34	1.69	1.81	1.52	1.6

SEX, AGE AND SITE DISTRIBUTION OF CANCER DEATHS IN 1936.

		0—25	25—	45—	65—	75—	Total
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ...	Male	—	—	5	1	1	7
	Female	—	1	1	1	—	3
Digestive Organs & Peritoneum...	Male	—	—	11	16	6	33
	Female	—	2	12	11	16	41
Respiratory Organs ...	Male	—	1	5	—	2	8
	Female	—	2	2	2	—	6
Uterus ...	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	2	12	2	1	17
Other Genito-urinary Organs ...	Male	—	—	1	2	4	7
	Female	—	1	3	1	—	5
Breast ...	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	1	6	2	4	13
Skin ...	Male	—	—	—	2	—	2
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other or Unspecified ...	Male	—	—	1	1	1	3
	Female	—	2	3	2	—	7
TOTAL ...	Male	—	1	23	22	14	60
	Female	—	11	39	21	21	92

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Other Diseases.

There was a slight decrease in the death-rate from respiratory diseases, other than tuberculosis (*e.g.*, bronchitis, pneumonia, etc.) The 111 deaths from respiratory affections are 45 less than in the previous year. Bronchitis and pneumonia accounted for the majority of deaths in this group, and were fatal mainly in children under two years and persons over 45 years of age.

The number of deaths attributable to pulmonary tuberculosis is eight less than in the previous year.

Of the epidemic diseases, whooping cough caused seven deaths, measles two deaths, erysipelas two deaths, and diphtheria seven deaths; but there were no deaths from scarlet fever or the enteric group of diseases. Sixteen deaths were due to influenza.

Accidents as a Cause of Mortality.

There were 38 accidental deaths, 14 of which were due to vehicular traffic.

The particulars and age groups are :—

CAUSE.	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	Over 75	Total.
Burns	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Accidental Drowning ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Injury by Fall, Crushing, etc.	1	—	2	7	5	5	6	3	29
Cutting or Piercing Instrument	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other Forms of Violence	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Total	2	4	2	7	7	7	6	3	38

Infant Mortality.

Seventy-nine deaths of infants under one year of age were registered in Burnley during the year 1936. After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, a net total of 71 deaths is obtained, or one less than the net deaths registered in 1935.

The infant mortality rate for 1936 is 63·6 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 66·4 in 1935, a decrease of 2·8 and the lowest recorded in the Borough. The average Infant Mortality for the 10 years 1926-35 is 83·7 per 1,000 births. The infant mortality is only one-third of the rate which prevailed fifty years ago, and half of that of nineteen years ago. It is, however, still higher than the rate for the whole of England and Wales, which is 59, but approximates closely to the figure for the 122 great towns, which is 63 per 1,000.

The table on page 26 gives a comparison between the infant mortality in Burnley and in other Lancashire towns.

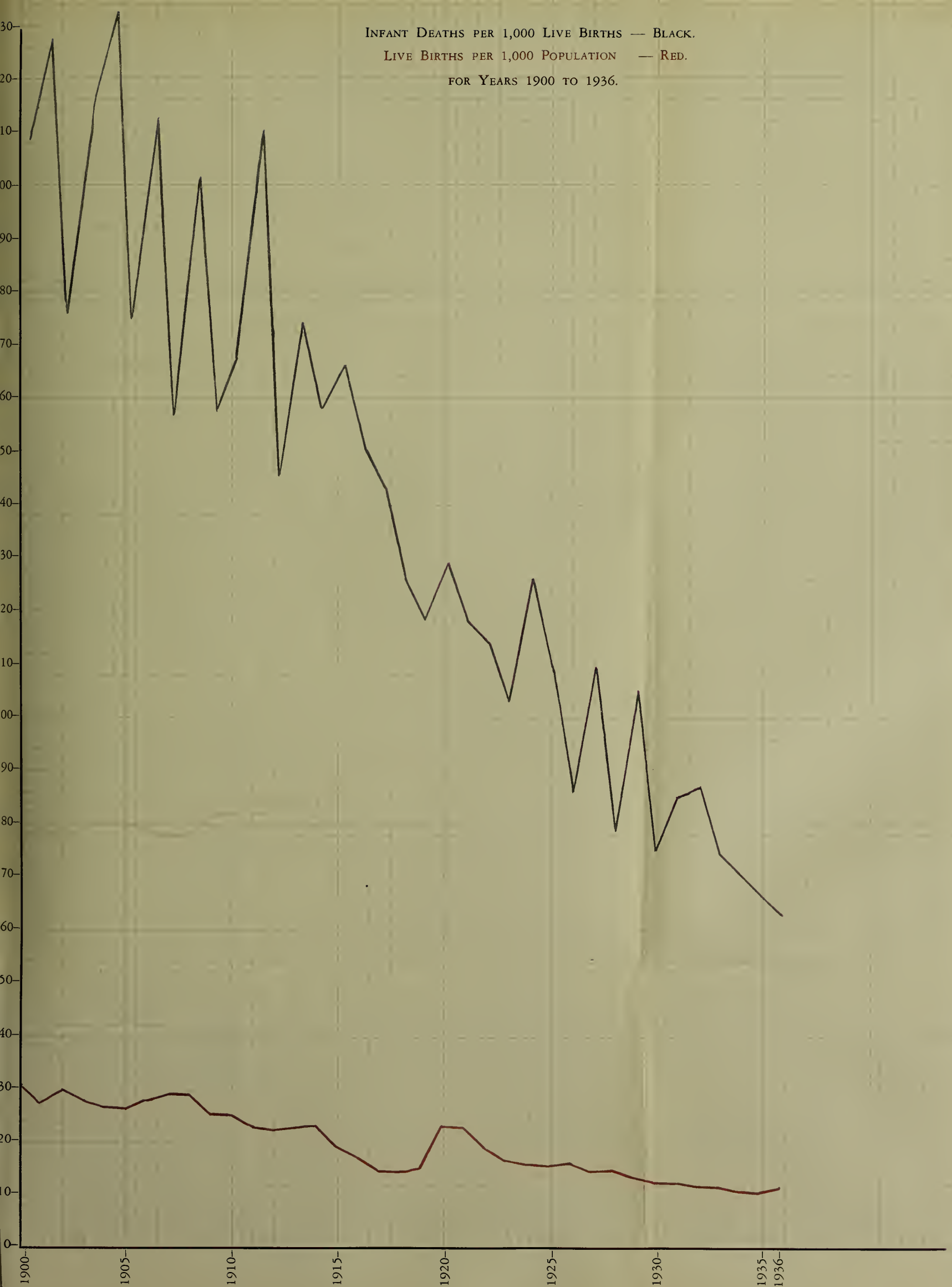
The death-rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births was 63·5, as compared with 65·2 in 1935.

Of the 71 infant deaths, three were those of illegitimate children. The death-rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births was 65·2, as against 86·2 in the previous year.

INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS — BLACK.

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION — RED.

FOR YEARS 1900 TO 1936.



The following table shows the Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 births for both sexes during the year under review, and the previous 10 years :—

Year.	Births.		Infantile Deaths.		Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births.		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
1926	845	755	81	57	95·8	75·5	86
1927	792	715	98	68	123·7	95·1	110
1928	757	744	63	56	83·2	75·3	79·3
1929	722	681	85	62	117·7	91·0	104·8
1930	687	651	59	42	85·9	64·5	75·5
1931	650	642	69	42	106·2	65·4	85·9
1932	589	580	57	44	96·8	75·9	86·4
1933	571	594	53	34	92·8	57·2	74·7
1934	578	532	49	29	84·8	54·5	70·3
1935	530	555	43	29	81·1	52·3	66·4
1936	573	544	45	26	78·5	47·8	63·6

The chart inset shows the decrease in the birth-rate and the reduction in the infant mortality during the last thirty-six years.

Table showing Infantile Mortality in the Lancashire Towns during 1936.

Name of Town.							Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births.
Salford	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Warrington	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Widnes	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Preston	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Wigan	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Chorley	...	.....	...	...	...	...	81
Leigh	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Chadderton	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Manchester	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Liverpool	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Stockport	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Barrow-in-Furness	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Darwen	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Oldham	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Bootle	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Rochdale	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Waterloo-with-Seaforth	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Blackburn	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
BURNLEY	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Farnworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Blackpool	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Heywood	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Ashton-under-Lyne	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Lancaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Rawtenstall	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Bury	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Bolton	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
St. Helens	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Eccles	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Swinton and Pendlebury	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Middleton	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Southport	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Nelson	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Accrington	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Colne	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Stretford	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Padiham	...	...	...	...	...	...	29

Causes of Deaths of Infants.

The table on the following page gives stated causes of death of children at various ages under one year. Of the 71 deaths, 39 occurred in infants under four weeks old, equivalent to a neo-natal mortality of 34·9 per 1,000 births. Congenital conditions, prematurity and conditions arising at birth, *e.g.*, injury and atelectasis, were responsible for 87·2% of the neo-natal deaths.

The deaths occurring amongst infants within four weeks of birth continue to be very high and do not show a reduction proportionate to that of the total infant mortality. The chief individual cause of these deaths in the early days after birth is prematurity. The neo-natal mortality during the last ten years is as follows :—

Year.				Neo-Natal Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1927	...	...	...	48·9
1928	...	...	...	42·6
1929	...	...	...	43·5
1930	...	...	...	35·1
1931	...	...	...	39·4
1932	...	...	...	60·4
1933	...	...	...	41·2
1934	...	...	...	42·3
1935	...	...	...	35·9
1936	...	...	...	34·9

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Causes of Death.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total under 1 Year	St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley Wood	Healey Wood	Trinity	Whitfield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*Municipal Hospital	*Bank Hall	*Victoria Hospital	*Sanatorium
All Causes	27	4	3	5	39	10	10	4	8	71	10	2	3	1	3	4	5	7	8	7	14	7	7	31	5
Certified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uncertified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	1	—	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Infancy	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	2	1	—	1	4	2	1	1	—	8	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth and Injury at Birth	20	2	2	3	27	2	1	—	—	30	3	1	1	1	—	2	3	5	2	7	4	2	18	—	—
Congenital Debility, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	27	4	3	5	39	10	10	4	8	71	10	2	3	1	3	4	5	7	8	7	14	7	7	31	5

* Denotes that the figures shown in these columns are also included in the wards in which the parents of the children usually resided.
 Nett Live Births Registered during the year—Legitimate, 1,071; Illegitimate, 46; Total, 1,117.
 Nett Deaths Registered during the year—Legitimate Infants, 68; Illegitimate Infants, 3; Total 71

SECTION 2.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital.

No new developments or changes in the services provided in this hospital have occurred during 1936. 373 maternity and ante-natal cases and 134 children under five years of age were received into the hospital.

The Municipal General Hospital.

No alterations have been made during 1936 in the methods of administration of this hospital.

The operating theatre is inadequate in size, out-of-date, and there are no anæsthetising, recovery or plaster rooms. The accommodation in the X-Ray and Electro-therapeutic rooms is totally inadequate for the amount of work now being carried out in them. There is no waiting room for patients attending for X-Ray and electrical treatment, the patients having to wait in the corridors. The children's Ward, which consisted of two wooden buildings on brick foundations, became so unsafe that in December, 1935, it had to be vacated, and since that date children have been accommodated in the Skin Ward.

The plan of the general lay-out of a new Children's Ward, Operating Theatre unit and X-Ray and Electro-therapeutic unit, to replace the existing accommodation, was prepared in 1935, but the erection of these new buildings has been postponed and they are not included in the Council's building programme for the year 1937-38.

In the meantime, the work in the X-Ray and Light Department and the Operating Theatre is handicapped. Since the hospital was appropriated in 1933, operations, X-Ray examinations and electrical, etc., treatment have increased enormously and the staff work under difficulties and inconvenience. Patients undergoing operations cannot be anæsthetised until they are on the operating table,

whereas they should be rendered unconscious before entering the theatre, where preparations for operation are in progress. Children referred from the School Clinic and Infant Welfare Centres, etc., when waiting for "light" treatment, crowd the corridor leading to one of the wards, for lack of a waiting room. The Skin Ward, in which children have been nursed since December, 1935, is inadequate in size and beds are too close together. Several small outbreaks of infectious disease have occurred in it, due to inadequate bed space. Careful consideration was given during 1936, to this matter and, unsatisfactory as the present accommodation for children is, it is the best that can be arranged until a new Children's Ward is built.

A scheme of co-operation between the Municipal General Hospital and the Victoria (Voluntary) Hospital has been in operation since May, 1932 (vide my Report for 1931, page 37). Under this Scheme, the Victoria Hospital Board of Management agreed to pay for the treatment and maintenance in the Municipal General Hospital of patients who are on the waiting list of Victoria Hospital, at the rate of 32s. 6d. per week for an adult and 17s. 6d. per week for a child. During 1936, the Victoria Hospital Board of Management found that they could not afford to make full use of the scheme, and, therefore, after consultation, the Council agreed that, as from 1st January, 1937, for a trial period of 12 months, the charge per week for each adult patient sent from Victoria Hospital to the Municipal General Hospital under the Agreement dated 15th June, 1932, be reduced to £1 1s. 0d., and the charge for each child under 14 years of age 10s. 6d., subject to the Board of Management occupying a minimum of 25 beds, if available, and if there are cases on the waiting list, up to a maximum of 30 beds, if available, the Corporation to receive the fees of £1 1s. 0d. and 10s. 6d. respectively, whether or not the patients are contributors to the Workpeople's Hospital Fund, all cases, which may be either medical or surgical, to be sent to the Municipal General Hospital through the Victoria Hospital.

Co-operation with other services.—The Hospital continues to be used for the following services :—

- (a) Tonsil and adenoid operations on pre-school and school children.
- (b) X-Ray examinations of women and children referred from School, Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics and Bank Hall Hospital.
- (c) X-Ray examinations of patients referred from the Tuberculosis Dispensary.
- (d) "Light" treatment of children referred from the School and Child Welfare Clinics.
- (e) "Light" treatment of patients suffering from gland and skin tuberculosis, referred from the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

- (f) The treatment of medical, surgical and gynaecological cases referred from the Victoria (Voluntary) Hospital, in accordance with the Scheme of Co-operation between the two hospitals, referred to above.

One hundred and ninety-five patients were under treatment on the 1st January, 1936, and 2,254 were admitted during the year, making a total of 2,449 under treatment.

Two hundred and three contributors to the Workpeople's Hospital Fund and 38 non-contributors were sent by Victoria Hospital to the Municipal General Hospital during 1936.

Statistics of the work performed at the Municipal Hospital are given on pages 173—179.

Primrose Bank Public Assistance Institution.

No change has occurred in the areas served by the Institution during 1936. The chronic sick and infirm wards, which have accommodation for 53 men and 61 women, were fully occupied during the year. The majority of the new admissions were cases transferred from the Municipal General Hospital.

Venereal Diseases.

No change has occurred in the arrangements for in-patient treatment of venereal diseases.

Tuberculosis.

Twenty-five beds are retained permanently in Meathop Sanatorium, Grange-over-Sands. Beds in other sanatoria and hospitals for pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases are rented as required. For list of Institutions see page 111.

Delicate Children.

As no Smallpox occurred in the area of the Burnley Joint Hospital Board during 1936, it was again possible to utilise the Smallpox Hospital at Crown Point throughout the year for the open-air treatment of delicate children from Burnley, on the same conditions as in previous years.

The following are particulars of the cases under treatment during 1936 :—

Number under treatment on 1st January, 1936	...	23
Number of children admitted during 1936	...	34
Number of children discharged during 1936...	...	27
Number under treatment on 31st December, 1936	...	30

The following are the conditions from which the 27 children, who were discharged, suffered :—

Non-Tuberculous Respiratory Disease	13
Non-Infectious Tuberculous Disease	1
Debility, Anæmia, etc.	8
Adenitis	4
Chorea	1
	—
Total	27
	—

Orthopædics.

No change has been made in the arrangements for hospital treatment of crippled children.

Ear, Nose and Throat.

Children requiring operative treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids, who are referred from the Child Welfare and School Medical Departments, receive treatment in the Municipal General Hospital (see 1934 Report, page 31). The Consulting Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon for the Clinics is also on the consulting staff of the Municipal General Hospital, the Burnley Joint Board's Infectious Diseases Hospital and the local Voluntary Hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

No beds are specifically set apart for the treatment of children suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum and women suffering from puerperal fever or puerperal pyrexia. Cases are admitted for in-patient treatment to the Burnley Joint Hospital Board's Infectious Diseases Hospital, Marsden Road, where two-bed wards are available for the treatment of such cases.

Mental Hospitals.

The Lancashire Mental Hospitals Board is the Authority responsible for the provision of institutional accommodation for patients suffering from mental diseases. Burnley is one of the constituent authorities of the Board and has two representatives.

The persons chargeable to the County Borough of Burnley, who were in Mental Hospitals on the 26th December, 1936, are as follows :—

Mental Hospitals.				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
Whittingham (Including Voluntary patients)	64	...	89	...	—	...	153
Lancaster	31	...	60	...	—	...	91
Winwick	10	...	2	...	—	...	12
Prestwich	3	...	5	...	—	...	8
Other Mental Hospitals	—	...	2	...	—	...	2
Total				108	...	158	...	—	...	266

There are two mental blocks, one for men and one for women, with accommodation for 74 of each sex, in the Primrose Bank (Public Assistance) Institution, Burnley. On the 31st December, 1936, there were in these mental blocks, 18 men and 23 women chargeable to the County Borough of Burnley.

Mental Deficiency.

The Mental Deficiency Acts are administered by the Lancashire Mental Hospitals Board. Mental Defectives from Burnley are sent to the Board's Institutions at Calderstones and Brockhall. The Central Lancashire Association for Mental Welfare is the voluntary committee for the care of Mental Defectives, and their activities include the general supervision of mental defectives of all grades in the Borough. An occupation centre is also held in Salem School.

On the 31st December, 1936, the following mental defectives belonging to the County Borough of Burnley, were in Certified Institutions :—

	Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.
Calderstones Certified Institution ...	21	18	6	45
Brockhall Certified Institution	7	6	—	13
In other Institutions	10	9	3	22
Total	38	33	9	80
On Licence from Institutions or Discharged from Order of Detention	3	4	—	7
Under Statutory Supervision	12	15	—	27
Under Guardianship	—	1	—	1

Ineducable Mentally Defective Burnley Children under 16 years of age, who were in attendance at the Occupation Centre.—Males 1. Females 2.—Total 3.

BURNLEY JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

Marsden Road Infectious Diseases Hospital and Crown Point Smallpox Hospital.

No changes in the accommodation, administration or staffing of these hospitals were made during 1936.

The extension of the Joint Hospital Board, which is at present under consideration (see page 89), to include the Boroughs of Colne and Nelson and the Barrowford and Trawden Urban Districts, will necessitate the addition to the Infectious Diseases Hospital of wards containing approximately 50 beds, and extensions of the nurses' quarters and laundry.

Four hundred and sixty-nine cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, of which number 326 were from the County Borough. Further particulars are given on pages 88 and 90.

No cases of smallpox were admitted to Crown Point Hospital, which was used throughout the year as a Convalescent Hospital for delicate children. (Vide supra).

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

During 1936, the erection of a new Nurses' Home containing 36 beds, and other accommodation, was commenced. This new building adjoins the existing nurses' quarters of 18 bedrooms. The Board of Management has resolved to replace the present medical wards, which are temporary structures, by a new permanent block of 30 medical beds and 12 additional beds for eye, ear, nose and throat cases.

The number of patients dealt with during the year ended 30th November, 1936, were :—

	In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		Sent to Municipal Hospital (In-Patients).	
	Contributors to Local Scheme.	Non- Contributors	Contributors	Non- Contributors	Contributors	Non- Contributors
Burnley Cases ...	1134	451	4881	4209	178	47
Cases from Adjoining Areas	474	205	1327	565	30	—
Total	1608	656	6208	4774	208	47

IN-PATIENTS :—

1936.

1935.

1. Number of beds available for use	150	...	150
2. Daily average number of in-patients... ..	129	...	126
3. Number of patients in hospital at beginning of year	130	...	131
4. Number of patients admitted during year ...	2264	...	2090
5. Number of patients remaining at end of year	129	...	130
6. Average duration of stay per patient (days)	20.6	...	21.7

New Patients.

OUT-PATIENTS :

1936.

1935.

1. Medical and Dermatological	846	...	728
2. General Surgical	4784	...	4392
3. Ophthalmic and Aural... ..	1369	...	1547
4. X-Ray Department (Treatments)	1106	...	990
5. Ultra-Violet Light	108	...	63
6. Massage and Electrical... ..	1014	...	917
7. Radium Department	177	...	177
Total	9404	...	8814

CASUALTY DEPARTMENT :

1. Number of Casualties...	...	...	...	1369	...	1186
2. Number of Casualties attendances	...	...	...	3608	...	3126
3. Number of Motor Accidents (included in above)	...	...	...	141	...	150
4. Number of Motor Accidents admitted to Wards	...	...	...	62	...	61
5. Number of days such Cases were in Hospital	...	...	...	786	...	1880

TOTAL OUT-PATIENTS AND CASUALTIES :

1. Number of Out-Patients	...	...	...	10982	...	10316
2. Number of attendances	...	...	...	58162	...	56197

OPERATIONS PERFORMED :

1. In-Patients	...	...	...	...	1696	...	1432
2. Out-Patients	...	...	...	...	1021	...	1084
3. Casualties	...	...	...	...	960	...	863
					3677	...	3379

Subsidies to Medical Institutions.

Contributions are made by the Local Authority to the following:—Victoria Hospital, Burnley; Burnley District Nursing Association and the Manchester and Salford Medical Charities.

Convalescent Home.

The Convalescent Home for Children at Lytham-St. Annes was built by the late Sir John Thursby for the children of Burnley and district. There is accommodation for twelve boys and twelve girls, and during the year 263 Burnley children were admitted on the recommendation of the School Medical Officers.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

A voluntary organisation, the Burnley District Nursing Association, undertakes the professional nursing of cases of general sickness in the home

The Local Authority has an arrangement for payment per visit in connection with their Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme whereby the above Association sends a nurse when required to cases of whooping cough, measles, and diarrhoea in young children, to cases of puerperal fever, pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum, pneumonia, etc., and for maternity nursing.

Midwives.

Apart from those in institutions, 20 midwives notified their intention to practise in the Borough during 1936.

No Midwives were subsidised by the Local Authority during 1936. For the "Free Midwife" Scheme see page 127. Compensation at the rate 7s. 6d. was paid to one Midwife on account of the patient being removed to hospital for the confinement.

For the service of salaried midwives, to be established during 1937, see page 131.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

There are two small private nursing homes in the Borough—one for general and maternity cases and the other for eye, ear, nose and throat cases. They have been found, on inspection, to conform to the requirements of the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927. Two nursing homes for general and maternity cases, in areas adjoining Burnley, are used to a considerable extent by Burnley residents. No applications for registration or exemption from registration were received during 1936.

Institutional Treatment for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.

There are no institutions specifically set apart for dealing with these cases. Such cases are usually dealt with at the Primrose Bank Public Assistance Institution.

The Burnley and District "Bankfield" House of Help for women and girls has accommodation for 10 cases. Unmarried mothers are received and transferred to other suitable homes.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Joint Hospital Board possess a motor ambulance for the removal of infectious cases. The Police Department has two ambulances for non-infectious and accident cases. The Health Department ambulance is used for the conveyance of cases of tuberculosis, etc.

Public Health Laboratory and Venereal Diseases Clinic.

These are housed in an annexe of Victoria Hospital, which is rented by the Corporation (see page 115). An Assistant Medical Officer is employed as Bacteriologist and Venereal Diseases Officer. He also acts as Honorary Pathologist to the Victoria Hospital.

Chemical Work.

The Local Authority possesses a Chemical Laboratory, which is staffed by the Borough Analyst (Mr. F. Maudsley, B.Sc., F.I.C.) and a qualified assistant, who are in the whole-time employment of the Corporation. Biochemical work for the Municipal Hospitals and Clinics and for the Voluntary Hospital is carried out by a local biochemist, Mr. H. Lawrie, B.Sc.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The Local Authority provide the following Clinics at the places and times stated :—

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES :

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital (Annexe)	...	Monday	...	2-0	p.m.
" " " "	...	Friday	...	2-0	p.m.
Mount Olivet School, Plover Street	...	Monday	...	2-0	p.m.
Ebenezer School, Colne Road...	...	Tuesday	...	2-0	p.m.
Rosegrove Wesleyan School, Gannow Lane	...	Tuesday	...	2-0	p.m.
Lanebridge School, Parker Lane	...	Wednesday	...	2-0	p.m.
17, Parker Street	...	Thursday	...	2-0	p.m.

TODDLERS' CLINIC (from March, 1937):

Elizabeth Street	{ Second and Fourth Mondays each month ... 2-0 p.m.
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	--

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS :

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital (Annexe)	...	Monday	...	9-30	a.m.
" " " "	...	Wednesday	...	5-0	p.m.
" " " "	...	Thursday	...	10-0	a.m.
		(By appointment only)			
Rosegrove Wesleyan School, Gannow Lane	...	Tuesday	...	2-0	p.m.
		(Alternate weeks)			
17, Parker Street	...	Friday	...	2-30	p.m.

POST-NATAL CLINIC (from March, 1937):

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital (Annexe)	...	{ First and Third Thursdays each month ... 2-0 p.m.
---------------------------------------	-----	--

CLINICS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN :

Elizabeth Street	...	Monday	...	2-0	p.m.
" " " "	...	Tuesday	...	9-30	a.m.
" " " "	...	Wednesday	...	2-0	p.m.
" " " "	...	Thursday	...	9-30	a.m.

DENTAL CLINIC (By appointment):

Elizabeth Street	...	...	...	...	Daily	...	9-0 a.m.
							and
							1-45 p.m.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC AND EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC:

Elizabeth Street	By appointment.
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----------------

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC (By appointment):

Elizabeth Street	...	...	...	...	Surgeon attends first and last Thursdays in each month	...	1-30 p.m.
"	"	...	...	...	Remedial exercises daily by appointment.		

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA:

Elizabeth Street	Wednesday	...	3-0 p.m.
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----------	-----	----------

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC (By appointment):

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital (Annexe)	...	Wednesday	...	9-30 a.m.
" " " "	...	Friday	...	9-30 a.m.
Municipal General Hospital	...	By appointment.		

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC:

Elizabeth Street (Children only)	...	Monday	...	9-0 a.m.
" " (Adults only)	...	Tuesday	...	9-0 a.m.
" " (Adults)	...	Wednesday	...	6-0 p.m.
" " (Adults and Children)	...	Thursday	...	9-0 a.m.
X-Ray Examinations, Municipal General Hospital	...	By appointment.		

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC:

Victoria Hospital (Annexe) (Men)	...	Monday	...	10-0 a.m.
" " " (Men)	...	Monday	...	5-30 p.m.
" " " (Men)	...	Thursday	...	5-30 p.m.
" " " (Women and Children)	...	Friday	...	11-0 a.m.
" " " (Women and Children)	...	Friday	...	5-30 p.m.

CLEANSING AND DISINFESTATION OF PERSONS:

Basket Street	By appointment.
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----------------

Day Nurseries. None provided.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

The provision of services in connection with puerperal fever and pyrexia, Memo. 156 M.C.W., Health Visiting and Infant Life Protection, are described in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this report.

Public Assistance Medical Out-Relief.

No change has been made in this service during 1936. The work of the two part-time District Medical Officers is summarised as follows :—

		No. of Attendances at Surgeries.	No. of Domiciliary Attendances.	Total Attendances.
No. I District	... ..	1752	248	2000
No. II District	... ..	1753	1625	3378
Total	... ..	3505	1873	5378

Public Vaccination.

No change has been made in this service during 1936. Statistics of vaccinations performed by the Public Vaccinators are given on page 203.

Health Propaganda.

Thirty-four Health Lectures to organisations such as Adult Classes, Sunday Schools, Women's Guilds, Young Men's Classes, etc., were given throughout the year by the Medical Officer of Health, Assistant Medical Officers and Chief Sanitary Inspector. In addition, 52 talks on child and maternal hygiene, prevention of infection, nutrition and feeding were given by the Assistant Medical Officers and Health Visitors in the Infant Welfare Centres. A lecturer and exhibits from the Dental Board of the United Kingdom visited all the elementary schools. Five poster-frames in different parts of the town have been utilised continuously for health-poster propaganda. Leaflets have been distributed through the medium of the Clinics and Centres. No Health Exhibition or special Health Week was held during 1936.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

No additions were made during 1936 to the list of Local Acts, Bye-Laws and Local Regulations affecting the health services. (For list, see Report for 1935, page 40).

SECTION 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE
AREA.**Water Supply.**

No extensions of the gathering grounds, reservoirs or filtration plant have been made during 1936.

Replacement of mains has been carried out where necessary to improve the supply or where the mains have been old and defective. The only extensions installed have been to meet the needs of new Housing Estates and houses built by private enterprise.

All the permanent dwellinghouses in the Borough have water laid on from the town's main supplies. There now remain only five vans, used as temporary dwellings, which have no direct water supply.

Houses with town's water supply laid on	... ..	28,468
Vans obtaining town's water supply from adjoining premises	...	5
		<hr/>
		28,473
		<hr/>

On the 24th December, 1936, the supply in store was 698 million gallons compared with a similar amount in December, 1935. The consumption of water during the year was 846,937,886 gallons—approximately $27\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons more than in the previous year.

The supply of water is ample for the needs of the town. The rainfall, as measured at four different points on the gathering grounds, shows an average of 44.22 inches in the year. The lowest amount measured was 44.16 inches, and the highest 44.25 inches.

Samples of water, taken from dwellinghouses, and representing the supplies direct from Swinden and Cant Clough Reservoirs and the mixed supply from Heckenhurst Reservoir have been analysed chemically and bacteriologically once a month. The following are some of the chemical and bacteriological reports.

Chemical Analysis of Water.

	SWINDEN RESERVOIR.				CANT CLOUGH RESERVOIR.				HECKENHURST RESERVOIR. (Mixed Supply.)			
	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.
Free Ammonia	0·0037	0·0005	0·0022	0·0010	0·0102	0·0005	0·0014	0·0040	0·0023	Nil.	0·0006	0·0014
Albuminoid Ammonia	0·0045	0·0058	0·0082	0·0044	0·0046	0·0025	0·0038	0·0078	0·0043	0·0021	0·0032	0·0038
Oxygen Absorption (4 hours)	0·056	0·048	0·041	0·062	0·116	0·064	0·097	0·169	0·060	0·021	0·016	0·041
Temporary Hardness			1·76	0·83			1·83	0·68			3·50	2·02
Permanent "			4·00	4·32			3·62	4·20			3·15	4·32
Total "			5·76	5·15			5·45	4·88			6·65	6·34
Chlorides (as chlorine):	1·3	1·3	1·2	1·3	1·2	1·2	1·2	1·3	1·4	1·3	1·3	1·3
Si O ₂	0·7	0·9	0·9	0·9	0·4	0·6	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·6	0·5	0·5
Fe ₂ O ₃	Trace		—	—	Trace		—	—	Trace		—	—
Total Solids			11·8	10·4			9·4	10·2			11·0	11·6
Hydrogen Ion Concentration	6·6	7·0	7·2	6·8	9·6	10·0	9·0	9·0	7·4	8·4	8·2	8·0
Reaction	Sl. Acid	Neutral	Neutral	Ft. Acid	Alk.	Alk.	Alk.	Alk.	Alk.	Alk.	Alk.	Sl. Alk.
Lead Present	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Lead Absorption	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Trace	Nil.	Trace	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

Bacteriological Analysis of Water.

	SWINDEN RESERVOIR.				CANT CLOUGH RESERVOIR.				HECKENHURST RESERVOIR.			
	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.
Average Colonies on Agar at 37°C. in 48 hours	6	1	7	2	9	1	1	2	2	2	3	4
Probable number of B. Coli per 100 c.c.	—	1	17	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5

Rivers and Streams.

The water from the rivers as they run through the town is not used for domestic purposes.

The Ribble Joint Committee is the Authority responsible for the control of rivers and streams in the area. The Borough has two representatives on the Joint Committee.

Drainage and Sewerage.

No major alterations to the Sewage Disposal Works were made during 1936, but experimental work has been carried out to ascertain the most efficient method of extending the Wood End Works. A small experimental air blowing plant has been installed at the Altham Works for augmenting the aeration of the plant.

Work has proceeded on the scheme of reconstruction of the sewage system of the Northern and Eastern Districts of the town, and 1,347 yards lineal of circular sewers, varying in diameter from 15" to 42", and 313 yards lineal of egg-shaped sewer, varying from 30" \times 20" to 36" \times 24", have been laid.

Defective sewers in Cotton Street and Pickles Street have been replaced by 142 yards lineal of 18" diameter sewer; in Piccadilly Road 74 yards of 15" diameter pipe sewer have been laid; and in Gunsmith Lane 56 yards of 12" diameter pipe sewer.

The following are the average figures for 1936 for the albuminoid ammonia and oxygen absorption for the final effluents from the Corporation Sewage Works at Wood End and Altham.

WOOD END.				ALTHAM.	
Part by Aeration; the rest by Double Contact.				Aeration and Single Contact.	
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	0.254	...	0.160
Oxygen Absorption	...	...	1.692	...	1.922
Dissolved Oxygen taken up in 5 days...			2.043	...	2.248

The above results are expressed in parts per 100,000. There is at present no standard fixed by the Ribble Joint Committee for final effluents. The recommendation of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal, 1924, is that a figure of 2.0 (maximum) for the five days dissolved oxygen test shall be regarded as satisfactory.

Public Cleansing.

Collection and Disposal of Refuse.—No alterations have been made during 1936 in the arrangements for the collection of refuse.

During the year 60% of the town's dry house refuse has been disposed of by separation and incineration, whilst the remaining 40% has been tipped in layers and covered with fine dust extracted by means of the refuse screening plant.

Work has commenced (in 1937) on the installation of new refuse handling and screening plant at the Cleansing Dépôt in Aqueduct Street.

The Cleansing Department supply the following figures relating to the amount of refuse dealt with during the year ended 31st March, 1937.

		Tons.	Cwts.
Total amount of refuse destroyed	... ..	12,714	10
Total amount of refuse deposited at tips	... ..	8,383	8
Clinker removed from Destructor	... ..	2,463	7
Fine ash and dust separated and tipped	... ..	4,389	7
Total amount of refuse collected during the year		21,097	18

Ashpits.

By the end of 1936 all Ashpits were abolished, with the exception of 27 which are in areas scheduled under the Slum Clearance programme; these will be abolished when the houses to which they are attached are demolished.

Receptacles for Refuse, attached to Dwellinghouses at December 31st, 1936.

Houses each having sole use of one ashbin	... ..	26,464
Houses each having sole use of two ashbins	... ..	127
Houses having joint use of ashbins	... ..	1,646
Houses each having sole use of one ashpit	... ..	4
Houses having joint use of ashpits	... ..	224
Houses without any receptacles for refuse	... ..	8

28,473

Numbers of Ashpits and Ashbins in use in the Borough during the Last 17 Years.

Year (December 31st)	No. of Ashpits in use.	No. of Ashbins in use.
1920	15,352	9,853
1930	9,265	18,067
1931	8,555	19,014
1932	7,787	20,041
1933	6,788	21,269
1934	71	28,628
1935	43	28,740
1936	27	29,326

General Sanitary Inspection.

This work is carried out by seven Assistant Sanitary Inspectors under the direction and control of the Chief Inspector. Two Assistants are employed solely on housing, and one on the investigation of cases of Infectious Diseases and the supervision of Disinfection, etc. There are four District Inspectors who are each responsible for one of the districts into which the town is divided. In addition, four men are employed on disinfection and disinfestation.

During the year, 3,712 complaints were received and investigated. The following summary gives a classified list of the visits paid by the Inspectors during the year, compared with the figures for the preceding year :—

	1936	1935
	No.	No.
Visits to Factories	304	244
„ Workshops and Workplaces	512	353
„ Bakeries	927	899
„ „ Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops	294	377
„ Ice-cream Shops	50	64
„ Milk and Grocers' Shops	633	187
„ Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' Premises	105	112
„ Butchers, Bloodboilers and Food Preparers	107	133
„ Milliners and Dressmakers	12	29
„ Other Dress Trades	31	33
„ Hairdressers and Barbers	45	43
„ Marine Store and Offensive Trades	137	163
„ Stables and Manure Pits	1819	2276
„ Premises where Animals are kept	252	269
„ Lodging Houses, Registered	73	103
„ Lodging Houses, Unregistered	60	30
„ Vans, Tents, etc.	106	132
„ Canal Boats	43	52
Visits to Back-to-Back and Single Dwellings	1974	1966
„ Furnished Rooms... ..	272	315
„ Other Dwellings	11734	13008
„ Reported Overcrowded Dwellings	9	11
„ Reported Dirty Dwellings	329	204
„ New Property re Closets, etc.	174	145
„ Old Property re Alterations	322	356
„ Premises where Nuisances exist	10501	11761
Drains Tested	321	280
Legal Notices Served	471	562
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisance	2230	2359
No. of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor	177	136

	1936	1935
	No.	No.
No. of Defects reported to Cleansing Department ...	394	384
No. of Defects reported to Highways Department ...	1047	989
Smoke Observations taken ...	484	468
Visits to Boiler Houses ...	16	73
Interviews with Owners, Agents, etc., re Property ...	3187	3142
Visits to School Premises ...	294	432

There were 4,114 defects found and dealt with, as compared with 4,342 in the previous year. In connection with these, 2,230 informal notices were sent to occupiers and owners, and in others verbal notices were given. In most cases these were sufficient to secure the necessary work being carried out. It was found necessary to report to the Health Committee and secure authority to serve Statutory Notices with regard to 1,019 defects, and 471 legal notices were served. All defects brought forward from the previous year were followed up and remedied. At the close of the year there were 864 defects of various kinds on the books of the Department.

The following are the particulars of the Statutory Notices served:—

Legal Notices Served during the Year.

Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91-94. There were 403 served relating to:—

Defective Water Closets, Tippers, etc. ...	177
„ Drains, etc. ...	16
„ Yard Flags ...	81
„ Troughs, Spouts, etc. ...	89
Damp House Walls, Defective Roofs, etc. ...	166
Dust Bins ...	27
Defective Sinks and Waste Pipes ...	65
Others ...	330

The number of defects for which notices have been served was 951, but in some cases more than one defect was put on one notice.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, Section 49.

No Proper Sink or Drain for Refuse Water ... 2

Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, Section 74; Public Health Act, 1875, Section 160, relating to:—

Defective eaves troughs, rain pipes, etc.—Notices served,
50.

Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91 to 94.

Notices relating to Black Smoke 7

Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1883, Section 42, relating to :—

Insufficient Closet Accommodation... .. 3

Burnley Corporation Act, 1925, Section 53.

Notices relating to blocked drains 6

No nuisance, caused by colliery tips getting on fire, has occurred during the last three years.

Many complaints have been received over a number of years in respect of a nuisance caused by coal dust from a coal screening plant belonging to a colliery company. The coal dust permeated the adjoining houses, settled on furniture, food utensils and food, making it impossible to keep the houses clean. Attempts to abate the nuisance by spraying the coal with water and altering the methods of coal screening were ineffectual. In April, 1937, a prosecution was taken against the Colliery Company to abate the nuisance. For the defence, it was stated that every possible step had been taken to prevent a nuisance, and the only alternative to the present screening plant was the closing down of the pit. It was contended that Section 334 of the Public Health Act, which protected mines, furnished a complete answer in this case. The Magistrates, after making an inspection of the plant and the adjoining houses, found that as a fact the alleged nuisance did not fall within Clause 6 of Section 91 of the 1875 Act, but that had they been of the opinion that it did fall within this Section, they would have found that the defendant Company were protected by Section 334 of the Act in question.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The following Bye-law, made in pursuance of Section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, came into operation on 1st February, 1935 :—

“ That the emission of black smoke for a period of two minutes in the aggregate within a continuous period of thirty minutes from any one chimney in a building other than a private dwellinghouse shall until the contrary is proved, be presumed to be a nuisance.”

During the year 484 observations of 30 minutes' duration were made on 99 chimneys. During 435 of these observations no black smoke was emitted. The extent of the emission of black smoke in respect of the remaining 49 observations was as follows :—

Amount of Black Smoke, in Minutes	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	7
No. of Occasions	...	...	...	21	15	6	1	2	3	1

The result of each observation was communicated to the firm concerned; 16 visits were paid to boiler houses; 80 informal notices were sent and 7 legal notices were served in respect of excessive smoke from chimneys.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

No. of Chimneys Observed.	No. of Observations Taken.	Average No. of Observations per Chimney.
99	484	4.9

RESULTS OF OBSERVATIONS.

	Black.	Moderate.	Light or None.
Total Smoke in Minutes...	57.5	1498.5	12,964
Average Smoke in Minutes	0.12	3.10	26.78

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Common Lodging Houses.

The registration and supervision of the Common Lodging Houses are under the direction of the Health Committee. Bye-laws affecting these places received the sanction of the Local Government Board in 1907.

These are :—

- (1) For fixing and from time to time varying the number of lodgers who may be received into a common lodging house, and for the separation of the sexes therein; and
- (2) For the giving of notices and the taking of precautions in case of any infectious disease; and
- (3) Generally for the well-ordering of such houses.

List of Common Lodging Houses at the end of the year.

	Accommodation (All Males)
Kay Street	215
Barracks Road	120
Calder Street (S.A. Hostel)	76

In the summary of work done by the Sanitary Inspectors it will be seen that 272 visits have been paid to the furnished rooms during the year. Regular inspection is necessary to ensure that the tenants keep the rooms clean. 11 verbal and 10 letter notices were given.

Total visits to 22 Houses Let in Lodgings (132 tenements)	272
Total defects found	29
Defects brought forward from 1935	2
Total Defects remedied	21

The 29 defects found were as follows :—

Dirty Floors, Walls, etc.	3
Defective W.C's.	6
Defective Drains	2
Defective Sinks	3
Other Defects	15
	—
	29
	—

OCCUPANTS.

On making an informal census at the end of the year, it was estimated that 261 persons occupied the furnished rooms. This represents 1·98 persons per tenement and 1·8 persons per room.

Adults—Males	139
Females	76
Infants under 1	10
Children 1 to 12	36
	—
	261
	—

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following are declared to be Offensive Trades :—

Public Health Act, 1875, Section 112 :—

Blood Boiler, Bone Boiler, Fellmonger, Soap Boiler, Tallow Melter, Tripe Boiler.

P.H. Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Order made in 1911 :—

Gut Scraper, Tanner, Fish Fryer, Manufacturer of Manure from Fish Offal, Blood or other Putrescible Animal Matter.

P.H. Amendment Act, 1907. Order made in 1934 :—

Blood Drier, Leather Dresser, Fat Melter, Fat Extractor, Glue Maker, Size Maker, Rag and Bone Dealer.

Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1871 :—

Requires that Marine Store Dealers shall possess a license from the Local Authority to carry on their business.

Bye-laws for the Regulation of all the above-mentioned Offensive Trades were made in 1934, and came into operation on 1st February, 1935.

The following is a list of the Offensive Trades carried on in Burnley :—

Marine Stores	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tripe Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fat Melters	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fellmonger	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tanner	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fish Fryers	...	...	...	...	...	126

139

Four hundred and thirty-one visits of inspection were made to premises where Offensive Trades are carried on. Generally little nuisance arises from these premises. During 1936, 24 verbal reminders and 15 informal notices were issued in respect of 41 defects, and in two instances only was it necessary to serve statutory notices.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No action has had to be taken under these Acts.

Stable Middens.

There are 148 stable middens in Burnley (three more than in the previous year) and nearly the whole of these are emptied at least once a week.

1,819 visits were paid to manure pits by the Inspectors. 1 legal and 11 preliminary notices were sent, and 27 verbal notices were given, referring to 39 defects, principally accumulations of manure, dirty yards and drains. In most cases the nuisance was at once abated. The manure pits were sprayed on 324 occasions with the object of destroying the larvæ of flies.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Under the Factories and Workshops Acts, 1901 and 1907, it is the duty of the Local Sanitary Authority to enforce the sanitary provisions relating to these places.

Number of Factories and Workshops on register at end of year :—

Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	172
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	285
Milliners and Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
Woodworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Metal Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
							<hr/>
							1114
							<hr/>

The number of factories and workshops registered varies during the year as the figures relating to workshops and bakehouses are constantly changing, especially the class of workshop which includes dressmaking. The number of bakehouses is also constantly changing, for a bakehouse must be registered if it is a place "in which are baked bread, biscuits or confectionery from the baking or selling of which a profit is derived." This definition includes in Burnley a great number of small grocers' and confectioners' shops.

Factory Inspection:—

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	304
Defects found	...	...	...	...	46
Legal Notices served	...	...	...	...	4
Informal Notices sent	...	...	...	...	10
Verbal Notices...	...	...	...	...	32

List of Defects:—

Water Closets and Urinal Defects	...	...	...	13
Defective Drains	...	...	...	8
Troughs and Spouts	...	...	...	12
Others	...	...	...	13
Total				46

Workshops (other than Bakehouses):—

Inspections	...	...	...	...	555
Legal Notices served	...	...	...	...	6
Informal Notices sent	...	...	...	...	31
Verbal Notices given	...	...	...	...	51

Defects Found:—

Defective Water Closets	...	...	...	...	14
Dirty Workshops	...	...	...	...	8
Defective Drains	...	...	...	...	14
Defective Eaves and Spouts	...	...	...	...	13
Defective Ashpits and Bins	...	...	...	...	9
Other Defects	...	...	...	...	22
Total					80

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS:

Particulars of matters referred by the Factory Inspector and action taken by the Health Department.

Defects referred by Factory Inspector.	Action taken by Health Department.
<p>(a) Factories.</p> <p>1. No intervening ventilated space in connection with Closets</p> <p>(b) Workshops.</p> <p>Two.</p> <p>1. Insufficient washing accommodation—Bakehouse</p> <p>2. Limewashing required—Bakehouse</p>	<p>Remedied by informal action.</p> <p>Remedied by informal action. do.</p>

The following is a copy of a return required by the Home Office :—

**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1936 for the
County Borough of Burnley.**

**On the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

**I.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, including Inspections made
by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.**

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
Factories	304	14	—
(Including Factory Laundries)			
Workshops	1,482	77	—
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces	—	—	—
(Other than Outworkers' premises)			
Total	1,786	91	—

II.—Defects founds in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosec- utions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*				
Want of cleanliness	10	9	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	149	117	—	—
insufficient	—	—	—	—
Sanitary unsuitable or				
accommodation defective	42	41	—	—
not separate				
for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101).....	—	—	—	—
Other offences	69	63	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to out- work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
Total	270	230	—	—

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 and 1884.

Report of the Burnley Urban Sanitary (Registration) Authority on the Administration of the Canal Boats Acts during the Year 1936.

The Inspector under the Acts is Mr. Fred Shuttleworth, the Sanitary Inspector, whose office is at 27, St. James's Street, Burnley, and whose salary is inclusive and unapportioned.

The number of boats inspected during the year was 43, against 52 in 1935.

Five boats did not conform in all respects with the Acts and Regulations. In two of these cases painting was required, there was a leakage into the cabins in two other cases, and in the fifth case no identification mark on the boat. Letters were sent in each case and the defects were remedied.

In almost all cases the boats are occupied by men for a few nights on journeys, and who have homes elsewhere, only one woman and one child being present on the boats inspected.

No boats have been added to or removed from the Register during the year. The number now on the Register is 25.

No cases of Infectious Diseases have occurred on the boats, and no boats have been detained for cleaning or disinfection.

The Inspector has been received with courtesy in every case, and the required information has been readily supplied, and is gratefully acknowledged.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT to the 1936 Annual Report of the Burnley Sanitary (Registration) Authority.

Have you Hospital Accommodation for any case of Infectious Disease met with on a canal boat in your Sanitary District?	...	...	...	Yes.
Is the Inspector's remuneration inclusive with pay for other duties?	...	...	...	Yes.
If special, how much?	...	...	...	—
Number of boats added to Register during 1936	...	...	...	—
Number re-registered owing to structural alterations	...	...	...	—
Number re-registered owing to other reasons	...	...	...	—
Total number registered to December 31st, 1935	...	...	...	147
Total number of registrations cancelled	...	...	...	122
Actual number of boats on Register at 31st December, 1936	...	...	...	25
Number of boats inspected in 1936	...	...	...	43
Number of boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations	...	...	...	38
Number of boats infringing the Acts and Regulations	...	...	...	5

Total number for which the cabins were registered	...	...	...	181
Total number occupying cabins	...	...	...	89
Details of Occupation :—Male adults	...	...	...	87
Female adults	...	...	...	1
Children	...	...	...	1

Number of Cases remedied.	Details showing numbers infringing in respect to :—						Number of Cases met with.
.....	Registration	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	Notification of change of Master	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	Absence of Certificate	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	Certificate not identifying owner with boat	...	...	...	...	...	.....
1	Marking	...	...	...	...	...	1
.....	Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	Partition (Reg. 8.b.11)	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	Females over 12 improperly occupying	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	.....
2	Painting	...	...	...	...	...	2
.....	Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	.....
2	Dilapidation	...	...	...	...	...	2
.....	Removal of bilge water	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	Without Pump	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	Refusal of admittance to Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	No proper water vessel	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	Without requisite double bulk heads	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	Non-notification of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	Number of boats detained for cleansing (not for I.D.)	...	...	...	...	...	.....
5							5

Number of Legal Proceedings taken	...	...	...	...	.....
Number of Printed Notice Forms sent	...	...	...	...	5
Number of Notices attended to	...	...	...	...	5
Number still corresponding about	...	...	...	...	.....

General Inspection of Working Class Dwellings.

1,974 visits have been paid to back-to-back and single houses, 272 to furnished rooms, and 11,734 to other dwellings. 7 were suspected of being overcrowded, and 2 were found to be actually in that state when visited.

Dirty Houses.

181 were suspected of being dirty, and 42 were found to be so on inspection. In one case it was found necessary to serve a legal notice to get the nuisance remedied.

Sanitary Accommodation.

The total number and types of closets in the Borough at the end of 1936 and the previous year, are as follows :—

		Dec., 1936.		Dec., 1935.
Clean Water Closets	... ..	14,591	...	13,909
Waste Water Closets	... ..	17,939	...	18,111
Latrines (374) with closets	... ..	1,619	...	1,762
Privies	... ..	212	...	213

Of the above numbers, the following is the Closet Accommodation of dwellinghouses at the end of 1936 :—

	Houses.
Houses each having sole use of one clean water closet ...	8,354
" " " one slop water closet ...	16,673
" " " two water closets ...	1,594
Houses having joint use of clean water closets ...	328
" " " slop water closets ...	257
Houses having joint use of latrine (trough) closets (175 latrines, with a total of 779 closets) ...	1,141
Houses each having sole use of one privy closet ...	124
Houses having joint use of one privy closet ...	2
	<hr/>
	28,473
	<hr/>

In only two dwellinghouses (apart from farms) having clean water closets, do the closets drain to cesspools.

The above numbers include dwellings which are in the Corporation's five-year Slum Clearance Programme, but which, at the end of 1936, had not been vacated and demolished.

A very large number of older houses in the Borough have closets which, although on the water-carriage system, are not flushed with clean water, with a cistern for each closet. The majority of such houses have closets which are flushed by waste water from the domestic sink or what is commonly known as latrine or trough closets, *i.e.*, a row of closets flushed from one large cistern.

All closets not individually flushed on the clean water system are objectionable, and the building Bye-laws prohibit the erection of closets, for new houses, not on the separate cistern clean water system of flushing, except where there is no sewer within reasonable distance.

The reduction in the number of latrine closets effected during 1936 is mainly the result of demolitions carried out in Clearance Areas. In June, 1935, it was decided to give assistance to owners willing to convert waste-water closets to the clean water system, the Corporation to be responsible for the drainage work required for these conversions. During the year assistance was given in connection with 144 conversions of waste-water closets.

The total number of closets not on the water-carriage system is 212, of which 170 are pails and 42 tanks. The Cleansing Department is responsible for the emptying of 145 of these.

There has been no alteration during 1936 in the number of public conveniences and lavatories provided throughout the town.

Shops Act, 1934.

This Act came into operation on December 30th, 1934, and the administration of Section 10, dealing with matters relating to health and comfort of shop workers has been referred to this Department. It will be noted in the summary of visits paid by Sanitary Inspectors that 2,204 visits were to shops of various kinds, and on these visits enquiries were made as to compliance with this Section, in addition to dealing with matters relating to the particular trade carried on. In addition 293 visits were paid for the specific purpose of Section 10.

There are 2,636 shops in Burnley, of which 1,860 are also used as dwelling-houses. In the latter the ordinary domestic arrangements provide for water supply, sanitary conveniences, facilities for preparing and partaking of meals, and for washing, etc.

Eight shops were found not to comply with the Section, some in respect of more than one matter :—

W.C. accommodation	3
Washing facilities	5
No facilities for preparing and partaking of meals ...	1
No means of securing adequate temperature	1
	—
	10
	—

Two Legal Notices were served. The remainder were remedied by informal action.

Inspection of Bakeries.

During the routine inspections of premises in which food is prepared, 927 visits were made to bakehouses. The standard of cleanliness of these was found to be very satisfactory. The defects found were mainly those which infringe the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, many occupiers having failed to lime-wash their bakehouses within the specified period of six months.

DETAILS OF INSPECTION AND DEFECTS FOUND :—

Number on Register	285
Number of Inspections made	927
Verbal Notices... ..	111
Informal (written) Notices	30
Legal Notices	10

DEFECTS :—

Required Limewashing	69
Defective Water Closets	14
Defective Drains	12
Defective Ashbins	12
Defective Spouts and Eaves	3
Other Defects	34
Total	144

Fish and Chip Shops.

In 1911, the business of fish frying was declared to be an offensive trade in Burnley. During 1936, the Sanitary Inspectors made 294 visits of inspection to the 126 premises licensed for fish frying. The general structural condition of these fish and chip shops is good, and the standard of cleanliness maintained has been satisfactory. Of the 36 defects found during the year, two were drainage and six water closet defects, the remainder were structural defects.

Ice Cream Shops.

The Burnley Corporation Act, 1908, specifies certain conditions which must be adhered to in the manufacture and sale of ice cream. As, however, this is a trade which is to some extent seasonal, a number of ice cream vendors only manufacture for a few weeks in the summer months. In the absence of compulsory registration of ice cream vendors, it is impossible to state with accuracy the number of manufacturers and supervision of this trade is difficult and imperfect. The few manufacturers who carry on the trade all the year round have kept their premises in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. During 1936, 50 inspections were made of premises where it was known or ascertained that ice cream was being made or sold. In five instances structural defects in the premises were found.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

The Sanitary Inspectors, in the routine visits to premises, make enquiries as to the presence of rats or mice, and, where necessary, offer suggestions.

Frequent visits have been paid by the Officer appointed under the Act to Piggeries, Poultry Runs, Allotments, Refuse Tips, etc., with reference to the prevalence of rats.

397 applications were received by the Public Health Department for advice and assistance in clearing premises of rats, and 441 boxes of suitable rat poisons have been issued. The Officer paid 131 visits to places concerning which complaints had been received. No notices were served.

As in previous years, intensive effort was made to create additional interest in rat repression during the National Rat Week. Advertisements and articles were inserted in the local press calling attention to the dangers and destructiveness of rats and mice, and copies of the Ministry of Agriculture Bulletin on "Rats and How to Exterminate them" were distributed. 144 applications for assistance were received during Rat Week, as against 189 in the previous year.

Sanitary Conditions of Schools.

All the schools in the town are supplied with water from the town's mains.

A report on the sanitary condition of the schools is given in my Annual Report for 1936 as School Medical Officer. The Sanitary Inspectors made 294 visits to schools, mainly to inspect the sanitary conveniences.

It has not been necessary to close any school in the Borough on account of Infectious Disease during 1936.

SECTION 4.

HOUSING.

Except for houses in the residential districts and houses built within the last thirty years, houses are generally in terrace formation. Most of the pre-war houses are stone built.

At the end of 1936 there were 28,473 dwellinghouses in the Borough, of the following types:—

Houses with through ventilation	...	...	...	24,940
Combined houses and shops	...	...	...	1,860
Houses without through ventilation:—				
(a) Back-to-Back	...	...	...	1,286
(b) Single houses	...	...	...	273
(c) Single-roomed dwellings	...	...	...	96
(d) Cellar dwellings	...	...	...	13
Vans and Sheds	.....	...	...	5
Total	...	...	...	28,473

Of the 13 cellar dwellings only 9 have the floor surface more than three feet below the street.

Houses Inspected and Recorded.

Two Sanitary Inspectors devote the whole of their time to inspections of working class dwellings.

Up to the end of 1935, there were 14,409 houses inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925. During 1936, a further 111 houses were recorded, making a total of 14,520 up to the end of 1936. During 1936, 966 houses previously inspected and recorded were re-inspected.

The Housing Inspectors made 3,631 re-visits in connection with defects found in the houses inspected.

General Action Taken as regards Unfit Houses.

Houses rendered fit by informal action and notices under Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1875—248. Houses rendered fit by informal action and notices under Section 17(1) of the Housing Act, 1930—662.

HOUSING WITHOUT ADEQUATE THROUGH VENTILATION.

i.e. Back-to-Back and Single Houses.

Position at Five-year periods for the last 25 years and at 31st December, 1936.

Year.	Total No. of houses in the Borough.	Total No. of Back-to-Back houses, single houses, single-roomed dwellings and cellar dwellings.	Total No. of Back-to-Back and single houses closed or demolished during the previous five year period.
1910	24,020	2,323 (Not including single houses)	1905-1909—Nil.
1915	25,842	2,371	1910-1914—Nil.
1920	25,832	2,359	1915-1919—12
1925	26,165	2,349	1920-1924—10
1930	27,263	2,170	1925-1929—179
1935	28,145	1,903	1930-1935—267
1936	28,473	1,673	1936—230

Number of back-to-back and single houses already included in the 5 years programme, which have been included in Clearance Orders made up to the end of 1936	837
Number of back-to-back and single houses to be dealt with in remainder of 5 years programme	962
Estimated Number of back-to-back and single houses which will remain after completion of 5 years programme	336

Slum Clearance Programme.

The Corporation's programme of Slum Clearance under the Housing Act, 1930, includes 1,583 houses in Clearance Areas and 539 individual unfit houses, a total of 2,122 dwellings to be dealt with. 535 of the individual unfit houses were originally included in Improvement Areas, the procedure for dealing with which has been repealed under the Housing Act, 1935. The Corporation have resolved to build a house for each dwelling demolished.

At the end of 1936, Clearance, Improvement and Demolition Orders had been made and undertakings accepted in respect of 1,228 houses. This necessitates the displacement of 3,624 persons, of whom 2,334 had been rehoused by the Corporation at the end of 1936.

Before the Corporation's programme is completed, Clearance Areas and individual unfit houses have to be dealt with during the years 1937 and 1938, involving a further 894 houses. The total number of persons to be rehoused under the remaining portion of the programme is estimated at 3,730.

On more detailed inspection by the Housing Inspectors a considerable number of individual unfit houses or parts of houses, which require to be dealt with by demolition or closure, have been found, which were not included in the original five-year programme.

Overcrowding.

An Overcrowding Survey, under the Housing Act, 1935, was commenced towards the end of December, 1935, and completed in April, 1936. For this purpose 12 enumerators were employed temporarily, to measure houses and record.

23,497 houses were inspected, the remaining houses in the Borough being large dwelling-houses not of working class type.

The extent of overcrowding was as follows :—

	No. of Houses Inspected	No. of Houses found to be Overcrowded	Percentage of Houses Overcrowded
Privately Owned	21940	244	1.1%
Owned by the Corporation...	1557	57	3.66%
Total Working Class Houses	23497	301	1.27%

An analysis of the overcrowding in Corporation-owned property showed that the overcrowding could be abated by requiring tenants to exchange houses to suit the size of the family requirements and that there was no necessity to build any additional houses for the purpose of abating overcrowding in Corporation property.

In privately-owned property, two cases of sex overcrowding were found.

The numbers and types of houses required to be built to abate overcrowding in non-Corporation houses are as follows :—

63.....	4	bedroomed houses.
24.....	5	„ „
1.....	6	„ „

Eradication of Bed Bugs and Prevention of Infestation of New Houses.

All the household contents of tenants removed under the Slum Clearance programme to new Corporation houses are disinfested in the course of removal. Prior to April, 1936, a contract was entered into with a firm of furniture removers for the removals. The furniture vans, instead of going direct to the new houses, were taken to a Corporation Yard, where cyanide fumigation of the furniture in the pantehnicon was undertaken, under contract, by a firm of fumigators. To ensure safety bedding and personal clothing were removed separately and steam disinfected.

Early in 1936, a cyanide fumigation station was built by the Corporation in the precincts of the old Gas Works on a site remote from dwellings, and removals and fumigations have been undertaken directly by the Corporation since 8th April, 1936. Two gas tight furniture containers, fitted on to trailers, and drawn by a mechanical horse, are used. The containers are fitted with electric heaters to enable the temperature inside the containers to be raised sufficiently to ensure generation of cyanide gas, and can be connected to an electrically driven fan to ensure complete exhaustion of the cyanide gas from the containers. In order to ensure safety, bedding and personal clothing continue to be removed separately and are steam disinfected.

The furniture, etc., of 262 families was fumigated by H.C.N. gas in course of removal from condemned property to new Corporation houses.

Two members of the Health Department staff have been trained in the process of cyanide fumigation.

Cyanide fumigation of houses in Clearance Areas has not been undertaken before demolition. However, in order to prevent bug-infested material from demolished houses being taken to other property, all wood from houses demolished under Clearance Orders is purchased by the Corporation and burned in the Refuse Destructor.

The fumigation by cyanide of inhabited bug-infested houses continues to be done by a firm of expert fumigators.

Four houses in the new Hargher Clough Housing Estate have been completely furnished by the Corporation and are used as temporary Reception Houses. On the day when tenants leave their old houses, they have a bath, and their personal clothing is disinfected at the Disinfecting Station. They then proceed to one of these Reception Houses, where they are accommodated for 48 hours. In the meantime their furniture, etc., is fumigated and deposited in the new houses which the tenants will occupy. At the expiration of 48 hours, the tenants are given the keys of their new houses. A female Supervisor is employed to supervise the temporary occupation of the Reception Houses, advise tenants, check inventories, etc.

One of the Health Visitors spends half her time in supervising tenants who occupy replacement houses. She pays a visit when a tenant takes occupation of a new house, advises in regard to the use of fittings and the care of property, and continues visiting for the general purpose of house management. She, however, is not responsible for the collection of rents or the letting of Corporation houses. Owing to the increase in the number of new Corporation houses, consideration is now being given to the employment of a lady visitor whole-time for this purpose. During 1936, 1,091 visits were made by the lady visitor to tenants removed from condemned houses to the Council's Housing Estates.

The following bug-infested property was dealt with during 1936:—

(a) COUNCIL HOUSES.

(i) No. found to be infested	20
(ii) No. disinfested (1) by H.C.N.	11
(2) by Insecticides	9

(b) OTHER HOUSES (NOT IN CLEARANCE AREAS).

(i) No. found to be infested	120
(ii) No. disinfested (1) by H.C.N.	30
(2) by Insecticides	53
(3) by other methods adopted by tenants.....	33

(c) OTHER HOUSES (IN CLEARANCE AREAS).

143 houses were found to be infested, none of which were disinfested.

The following tables summarise the progress of the Slum Clearance Programme:—

CLEARANCE AND IMPROVEMENT AREAS DEALT WITH IN THE YEARS 1931 TO 1936.

Date of Representation	Area.	Acreage.	Types of Premises to be Demolished in the Areas dealt with.								Populat'n of Area.	Date of Ministry of Health Inquiry.	Date Order Confirmed by Ministry of Health.	Property Excluded by Ministry of Health.	Final Date for Vacation of Houses in Area.	No. of Persons re-housed by Corporation up to the end of 1936.
			Back-to-Back Houses.	Single Houses.	Single Room Dwellings	Through Houses.	Combined Houses and Shops.	Other Premises not Dwellings	Total Premises.							
24/11/1931 ...	Hill Top No. 1	237	13	—	—	2	—	—	15	79	23/5/1933	15/8/1933	—	9/1/1934	79	
24/11 1931 ...	do. No. 2	812	33	8	—	9	1	1	52	221	23/5/1933	15/8/1933	—	9/2/1934	221	
14/3/1932 ...	Park No. 1	12	1	2	2	1	—	—	9	40	10/1/1934	28/3/1934	—	28/9/1934	40	
14/3/1932 ...	do. No. 2	10	4	—	—	—	1	—	5	25	10/1/1934	28/3/1934	—	28/10/1934	25	
14/3/1932 ...	do. No. 3	69	17	3	14	8	1	—	43	137	10/1/1934	28/3/1934	1 Lock-up Shop and 2 Through Houses	28/2/1935	137	
14/3/1932 ...	do. No. 4	21	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	10/1/1934	28/3/1934	5 Back-to-back Houses and 1 Through House	28/11/1934	7	
14/3/1932 ...	do. No. 5	107	43	1	—	5	2	—	51	194	10/1/1934	28/3/1934	1 House and Shop and 17 Back-to-back Houses	28/5/1935	194	
14/3/1932 ...	Park Improvement ...	37	4	—	—	4	—	—	8	23	—	—	—	6/6/1934	23	
26/1/1932 ...	Plane Tree	92	41	8	7	8	1	1	66	206	10/1/1934	28/3/1934	1 Office	28/2/1935	206	
20/1/1934 ...	Mount Pleasant No. 2 ...	03	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	11/9/1934	22/11/1934	—	11/11/1935	7	
20/1/1934 ...	do. No. 3	131	52	11	—	29	1	—	93	333	11/9/1934	22/12/1934	1 House and Shop and 1 Back-to-back House	11/2/1936	333	
4/4/1934 ...	George Street No. 1 ...	04	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	8	11/9/1934	22/12/1934	—	11/2/1936	8	
4/4/1934 ...	do. No. 2	421	21	—	—	10	—	—	31	92	11/9/1934	22/12/1934	—	11/2/1936	92	
4/4/1934 ...	do. No. 3	318	24	—	—	1	—	—	25	81	11/9/1934	22/12/1934	—	11/2/1936	81	
11/6/1934 ...	Thorneybank No. 1 ...	49	42	—	—	—	—	—	42	149	18/12/1934	23/3/1935	—	15/11/1935	149	
11/6/1934 ...	do. No. 2	26	11	—	4	—	—	—	15	47	18/12/1934	23/3/1935	1 House and Shop 2 Back-to-back Houses	15/11/1935	47	
4/7/1934 ...	Cow Lane	72	30	2	—	10	2	—	44	140	18/12/1934	23/3/1935	1 Storeplace 1 Workshop 9 Back-to-back Houses	15/11/1935	140	
15/10/1934 ...	Union Street No. 1 ...	363	17	1	—	4	—	—	22	67	19/2/1935	18/4/1935	1 Stable	13/12/1936	60	
15/10/1934 ...	do. No. 2	868	15	1	—	26	2	1	45	115	19/2/1935	18/4/1935	2 Stables 4 Garages	13/12/1936	92	
1/1/1935 ...	Gannow Lane	21	1	8	—	1	—	—	10	33	No Inquiry	28/9/1935	—	22/11/1936	33	
1 /1935 ...	Pickup Croft	144	89	15	—	8	1	2	115	348	3/12/1935	27/3/1936	—	—	—	
18.4 .1935 ...	Fletcher Row	136	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	35	3/12/1935	27/3/1936	—	—	1	
... 35 ...	Stanley Street	256	15	1	6	2	—	—	24	62	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	—	—	
... 8, 1935 ...	Tates Terrace No. 1 ...	155	13	2	1	—	—	3	19	41	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	—	—	
1/8/1935 ...	do. No. 2	181	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	28	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	—	—	
1/8/1935 ...	Church Street	14	6	—	—	2	—	—	8	25	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	—	—	
1/8/1935 ...	Brick Street	17	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	44	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	—	—	
1/8/1935 ...	Master Street	279	4	—	—	10	—	1	15	57	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	—	—	
1/8/1935 ...	Dawson Square	14	6	—	2	2	—	—	10	24	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	—	—	
1/8/1935 ...	Ship Alley	223	3	2	1	5	—	—	11	28	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	—	—	
1/8/1935 ...	Turf Yard	07	4	—	1	—	—	—	5	16	14/7/1936	7/12/1936	—	—	—	
1/11/1935 ...	Eastwood Street	737	18	—	—	17	—	1	36	86	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	31/3/1937	63	
1/11/1935 ...	Homer Street	11	5	2	—	—	—	—	7	21	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	2 Back-to-back Houses	11/6/1937	—	
1/11/1935 ...	Rose Valley	125	2	2	3	1	—	—	8	19	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	11/6/1937	—	
1/11/1935 ...	Brown Street	236	6	3	—	4	—	—	13	32	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	31/3/1937	25	
1/11/1935 ...	Charles Row	148	12	2	—	—	—	—	14	19	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	31/3/1937	12	
1/11/1935 ...	Green Yard	171	9	—	—	2	—	—	11	34	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	31/1/1937	28	
1/11/1935 ...	Massey Street	168	—	4	—	7	—	—	11	39	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	31/12/1936	39	
15/6/1936 ...	Brook Street	138	6	—	—	1	—	1	8	14	No Inquiry	23/3/1937	—	—	—	
15/6/1936 ...	Vernon Street	935	70	—	—	2	—	—	72	177	No Inquiry	23/3/1937	—	—	—	
16/11/1936 ...	Rossendale Road	697	—	—	—	17	—	—	17	45	—	—	—	—	—	
16/11/1936 ...	Huffling Lane	232	8	1	—	3	—	—	12	27	—	—	—	—	—	
16/11/1936 ...	Woodman Square	160	2	5	1	3	—	—	11	29	—	—	—	—	—	
16/11/1936 ...	Eastham Place	160	8	—	—	—	—	1	9	19	—	—	—	—	—	
16/11/1936 ...	Blakey Street	105	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	16	—	—	—	—	—	

NOTE.—In respect of the back-to-back houses excluded from the areas, undertakings were given by the owners in some cases to convert them into through houses, and in the remainder to use them for purposes other than dwellings; i.e., warehouses, etc.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES DEALT WITH SINCE 1931, UNDER SECTIONS 19 AND 20 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1930.

Year of Representation.	Number of Houses Dealt with under Section 19.			Number of Houses Dealt with under Section 20.	
	Demolition Orders Confirmed.	Undertakings Accepted.		Closing Order Confirmed.	Undertaking Accepted to make habitable.
		(a) To Make Habitable.	(b) To Convert into Premises other than Dwellings.		
1931	3	—	—	—	—
1932	—	—	—	—	—
1933	—	—	—	1	—
1934	1	14	9	7	—
1935	5	13	29	11	—
1936	26	49	10	—	—

ACTION IN RESPECT TO UNHEALTHY AREAS AND DWELLINGS.

	Clearance and Improvement Areas.				Individual Unfit Houses.		Number of Persons re-housed, or to be re-housed, by the Corporation.
	Number of Areas dealt with, or to be dealt with	Total Acreage.	Number of Premises demolished, or to be demolished in the Areas.	Number of Persons displaced, or to be displaced.	Number represented, or to be represented.	Number of Persons displaced, or to be displaced.	
Confirmed during the 21 years 1910 to 1930	1	2.34	207	630	55	200	610 (Approximate)
HOUSING ACT, 1930. Dealt with during the 6 years 1931 to 1936	45	16.871	1050	3289	178	335	3624
HOUSING ACT, 1936. *Proposed Action during 1937 and 1938	19	7.953	507	2078	387	1652	3730

*The proposed action during 1937 and 1938 is somewhat in excess of the action originally proposed in the five-year programme

HOUSING STATISTICS.
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Total Number (including (b))	...	551	plus 1 shop converted into a dwellinghouse	
(1) By Corporation	...	...	...	384
(2) By private enterprise	...	...	...	167 and 1 as above
(b) With State Assistance under Housing Acts	...	...	...	384

1. UNFIT DWELLINGHOUSES.

(I.) INSPECTION:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,549
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	6,106
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	1,077
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	4,708
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	*306
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	880

*287 are included in Clearance Areas.

(II.) REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	726
---	-----	-----	-----

(III.) ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

A. Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	144
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—				
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	184
(b) By Local Authority, in default of Owners	...	...	...	16

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	133
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	112
(b) By Local Authority, in default of Owners	None.

C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	26
(2) Number of dwellinghouses Demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	10

D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	None.
(2) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	None.

(IV.) HOUSING ACT, 1935.—OVERCROWDING.

A. (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	306
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	391
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	1894
B. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year:—	
(1) Found during original survey	301
(2) Found subsequently (mostly on review)	21
	322
C. (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year:—	
(a) Corporation Houses	16
(b) Non-Corporation Houses	None.
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	116½
D. Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	None.
E. Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report:—	

“Of the 306 overcrowded dwellings 43 are Corporation houses and 263 Non-Corporation houses.”

SECTION 5.

INSPECTION and SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

A whole-time Veterinary Officer is employed on the inspection and supervision of food supplies. His duties include work under the Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922, the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, etc. Samples of milk and other foods for bacteriological examination and for analysis under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, are obtained by the Sanitary Inspectors.

MILK SUPPLY.**Tuberculosis Order, 1925.**

During the year 189 samples of mixed and unmixed milk have been collected from farms within and without the Borough and submitted to bacteriological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

The result of the bacteriological examination of these milks shows that seven of them proved positive, this being equal to a percentage of 3·7.

In the case of a cow housed within the Borough being suspected of producing milk containing tubercle bacilli and in which tuberculosis cannot be definitely diagnosed by clinical examination, a sample of milk is collected and the animal is isolated from the rest of the herd until the result of such sample is reported upon. With regard to a cow housed outside the Borough, if the examination reveals tubercle bacilli, the Medical Officers of Health of the County and the District in which the farm is situated are notified immediately.

Samples of Milk Examined for Tubercle Bacilli.

SOURCE	MIXED MILK					UNMIXED MILK				
	No. Examined	Positive	Doubtful	Negative	Percentage containing Tubercle Bacilli	No. Examined	Positive	Doubtful	Negative	Percentage containing Tubercle Bacilli
Burnley	48	—	—	48	—	2	1	—	1	50
Outside Districts ...	139	6	1	132	4·3	—	—	—	—	—
Total	187	6	1	180	3·2	2	1	—	1	50

The two unmixed samples of milk were collected from a cow with induration of the udder.

During the year two cows were condemned and destroyed under the Tuberculosis Order. The market value, compensation, etc., were as follows :—

Market value	£10 10s. 0d.
Total Compensation	£3 10s. 0d.
Salvage (after deducting Expenses)	£1 2s. 6d.
Net cost to Corporation	£2 7s. 6d.

Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922.

The number of purveyors of milk registered to sell milk within the Borough are as follows :—

Total number on the register on 1st January, 1936	756
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

Number of new licences granted during 1936 :—

(a) To sell wholesale new milk (loose) ...	...	...	...	3
(b) To sell wholesale new and sterilised milk in sealed bottles...				6
(c) To retail new milk (loose) ...	...	...	...	21
(d) To retail new and sterilised milk in sealed bottles ...	...	...	...	157
				<hr/> 187

Number of licences cancelled during 1936...	82
---	-----	-----	-----	----

Total number on the register on 31st December, 1936	861
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

The number on the register consists of the following :—

Licences to sell new milk wholesale...	...	...	...	53
Licences to sell new and sterilised milk wholesale in sealed bottles				12
Licences to retail new milk (loose) ...	...	...	...	229
Licences to retail new and sterilised milk in sealed bottles...	...	...	...	528
Licensed as Cowkeepers and/or Dairymen ...	...	...	...	39
				<hr/> 861

Of the 757 retail licences, 567 are for the sale of milk from shops.

The milk sold from these 567 shops is as follows :—

New milk (loose)	39
New milk in sealed bottles	62
Sterilised milk in sealed bottles	466
	<hr/>
	567
	<hr/>

MILK (Special Designations) ORDERS, 1923 and 1936.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, which came into operation on the 1st June, 1936, revoked the Milk (Special Designations) Orders of 1923 and 1934, and prescribed the following designations for milk, viz. :—

"TUBERCULIN TESTED."—The conditions for this grade are substantially the same as those previously prescribed for Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) milk. It is milk from cows which have passed a veterinary examination and a tuberculin test, and it may be bottled on the farm or elsewhere. If pasteurised, it must be described as "Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)." If it is bottled on the farm the word "Certified" may be added to its description.

"ACCREDITED."—The conditions for this grade are similar to those prescribed in the Order of 1923 for Grade A milk. It is raw milk from cows which have passed a veterinary examination; it may be bottled on the farm or elsewhere. It must satisfy the same bacteriological tests as are prescribed for raw Tuberculin Tested Milk.

"PASTEURISED."—This designation is applicable both where 'Accredited' Milk and where ungraded milk are pasteurised in accordance with the requirements of the Order. The conditions are substantially the same as in the Order of 1923, except that further conditions are imposed with regard to thermometers and temperature records.

Licences in force, which had been granted before 1st June, 1936, under the previous Orders, continued in operation until the end of the year. Producers' licences in respect of "Tuberculin Tested" milk previously granted by the Minister of Health are now granted by County or County Borough Councils.

The new Order prescribes a new laboratory test, the Methylene blue reduction test, for "Tuberculin Tested" and "Accredited" milks, which is applied after 1st January, 1937, and a coliform test. "Plate count" tests are prescribed for pasteurised milk. Reference to these tests is made in the Laboratory Section of this Report.

A Pasteuriser's Licence and a Supplementary Licence to use the designation "Pasteurised" and a Dealer's Licence to retail Grade A (now Accredited) Milk were granted in respect of one firm which retails on a large scale within the Borough. Two farmers residing within the Borough were granted licences to produce and retail Grade A (now Accredited) Milk. A further three Dealer's Licences and three Supplementary Licences were granted to retail Grade A (now Accredited) Milk.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

During the year two persons residing within the Borough have been registered as Cowkeepers.

Number of Farms within the Borough	...	...	...	40
„ Visits to the Farms within the Borough	...	...	...	94
„ Re-visits to the Farms within the Borough	...	...	...	7
„ Examinations of Cattle within the Borough	...	...	...	1,439
„ Visits to Dairies within the Borough	...	...	...	8
„ Milk Shops	...	...	...	567
„ Visits to Milk Shops	...	...	...	373
„ Retail and Wholesale Purveyors & Cowkeepers	...	...	...	861

INSPECTION OF DAIRIES.

There are two dairies within the Borough, to which milk is brought for distribution. In one of these the milk is pasteurised before being retailed. These premises have been inspected periodically.

INSPECTION OF COWSHEDS.

There are 40 farms within the Borough, of which 33 are for the housing of milch cows; of the others three are for the rearing of pigs and calves, and four are unoccupied.

There are 57 cowshed premises on these farms, of which the sanitary conditions may be classified as follows:—

	Light.	Ventilation.	Drainage.	Floors.	Air Space.
Good	57	...	56	...	54
Fair	—	...	1	...	3
Bad	—	...	—	...	—

The Water Supply is good and plentiful on all the farms, and each dairy farm has a suitable building for the storage of milk and milk vessels. The general standard of cleanliness of cowsheds, milk stores and utensils has been satisfactory, and dairy farmers have co-operated well in carrying out the requirements of the Local Authority.

The following diseased conditions in cattle were found in the course of routine inspection of dairy herds within the Borough.

Year.	Tubercle		Atrophy.		Mastitis.		Fellon.		Induration.		Total.
1936	1	...	3	...	1	...	—	...	2	...	7
1935	—	...	5	...	1	...	—	...	7	...	13

Two Dairymen were prosecuted under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926—one in respect of a vehicle used for the conveyance of milk not being kept clean, and a vessel containing milk not being properly covered, and the other in respect of bottling milk on unlicensed premises.

Contamination of Milk.

Reports on the number of samples of milk examined chemically and bacteriologically and the amount of adulteration and contamination of milk will be found in the sections of this report dealing with work carried out under the Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 1928, and the Public Health Laboratory.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Butchers have observed the requirements of these Regulations in a satisfactory manner, and the Market Stalls have been well protected with sheets to prevent, as far as possible, contamination of meat, etc., exposed for sale. Five notices were served in respect of the cleansing and purifying of premises and utensils, and one notice in respect of premises used for the preparation of meat for sale, which were found to be unsuitable. All the notices were complied with.

There have been no requests for the marking of meat.

The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) Order, No. 7, 1934.

Fifteen notices were served in respect of imported meat not being properly labelled.

Triperies and Tripe Shops.

One hundred and twenty-five visits of inspection were made by the Veterinary Officer to premises where tripe is prepared and sold. Both triperies and shops were found to be kept in a satisfactory condition, and the tripe, etc., to be wholesome. All utensils used in the preparation of tripe were in a cleanly condition. It was not found necessary to serve any notices in respect of these premises during 1936.

Public Abattoirs.

The management of the Public Abattoirs is under the supervision of the Markets Committee. There are no private slaughterhouses within the Borough.

The Abattoirs have been maintained in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and weekly disinfection has been carried out.

The total number of animals slaughtered in the Abattoirs during the year under review shows an increase of 698 over the number for 1935, the increase being mainly in beasts, sheep and calves. Fewer lambs and pigs were slaughtered than in the previous year, probably due to the increased market cost of these animals.

I have commented in previous reports on the practice, which appears to have increased in recent years, of slaughtering and dressing carcasses in private slaughterhouses in adjoining rural areas and bringing them ready dressed into the shops within the Borough. In these rural areas meat inspection cannot be applied so strictly as in Burnley.

An inquiry has been made by the Veterinary Officer to ascertain the approximate number of animals which are slaughtered outside the town and brought in for sale. It was ascertained that 53 out of 115 retail butchers in the town either slaughter, or purchase meat slaughtered outside the town.

The average annual number of animals slaughtered outside Burnley, and brought in dressed for retail are as follows :—

Carcasses.

Beef	Sheep	Lambs	Calves	Pigs	Total
2886	... 4030	... 9165	... 559	... 1209	... 17875

The total weight of this annual amount of meat brought into the town is estimated to be 1,093 tons.

There is, therefore, reason to believe that over 30% of the meat retailed in butchers' shops in Burnley is slaughtered outside the town.

It is impossible to obtain reliable information as to whether the carcasses have been inspected and passed as fit for food, and when seen cut up in small portions in shops it is frequently impossible to say if the original carcase was healthy.

I am of opinion that, when an opportunity occurs, a clause should be inserted in a local Parliamentary Bill to the effect that any person who shall bring into the Borough any meat intended to be offered for sale or deposited for sale or for preparation for sale in the Borough shall either produce a certificate from a local authority to the effect that the meat has been inspected at the place of slaughter or, failing the production of such certificate, give to the Local Authority reasonable notice in writing thereof, and that no person shall excise any portion of such meat until expiration of reasonable time, to enable inspection to be carried out.

MEAT INSPECTION.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.	Totals.
1936	5,130	5,317	25,694	385	3,935	40,461
1935	4,863	2,491	27,864	374	4,171	39,763

CARCASES DETAINED AND SUBMITTED TO A DETAILED EXAMINATION DURING 1936.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
Passed	57	44	10	—	240	351
Local	5	1	1	—	5	12
Condemned From other Areas ...	14	14	3	4	3	38
Total Carcases submitted to detailed Examination	76	59	14	4	248	401

CAUSES OF REJECTION.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.	Total.
Accidents	—	1	—	—	—	1
Wasted and Dropsical	—	4	1	—	—	5
Tuberculosis	19	—	—	—	5	24
Suffocated	—	10	3	—	1	14
Immature	—	—	—	2	—	2
Cirrhosis and Dropsy	—	—	—	—	2	2
Unwholesome	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pyæmia	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals—1936 ...	19	15	4	4	8	50
Totals—1935 ...	19	3	2	2	8	34

WEIGHT OF CARCASSES CONDEMNED.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1936	10,074	662	73	129	657	11,595
1935	9,911	118	36	135	519	10,719

TUBERCULOUS CARCASSES EXAMINED AND REJECTED.

	Cows		Heifers		Bulls		Bullocks		Calves		Sheep		Pigs		Total	
	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected
1936	57	13	10	2	4	1	21	3	—	—	—	—	249	5	341	24
1935	47	15	5	1	8	1	8	2	—	—	—	—	266	4	344	23

Apart from the whole carcasses enumerated in the foregoing tables, portions of carcasses and other foodstuffs were condemned and voluntarily surrendered, both in the Abattoirs and in other premises. The following is a list of these foodstuffs which were found not to be fit for human food :—

					Total Weight.			
					lbs.			
34	Forequarters of Beef	...	...	...	...	5,204		
5	Hindquarters of Beef	...	...	...	...	668		
3	Forequarters of Pork	...	...	...	...	99		
	Pieces of Beef, etc.	...	...	...	...	726		
	Fish, Rabbits and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	895		
Total					...	7,592		
					Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Total weight of all carcasses condemned					...	5	...	3
Total weight of parts of carcasses and other foods condemned					...	3	...	4
Total weight of ALL Meat and other foods condemned					...	8	...	7

All condemned carcasses and parts of carcasses were disposed of to artificial manure manufacturers.

VISITS MADE TO DIFFERENT PREMISES FOR THE INSPECTION OF FOOD STUFFS.

No. of Visits to the Abattoirs	...	...	...	425
" " Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	478
" " Fish Shops	...	...	...	388
" " Fruit Shops	...	...	...	494
" " Wholesale Shops	...	...	...	265
" " Charlton's Yard	...	...	...	134*
" " Collinge's Yard	...	...	...	134*
" " Harrison's Yard	...	...	...	134*
" " Sunter's Yard	...	...	...	134*
" " Stockdale's Yard	...	...	...	134*
" " Co-operative Society	...	...	...	53*
" " Cold Air Stores	...	...	...	81
" " Triperies and Tripe Shops	...	...	...	125
" " Meat, Fish and Fruit Market	...	...	...	38
" " Cattle Market	...	...	...	44
				3,061

*During the visits for inspection of food stuffs to the premises of these wholesale Cattle and Pig Dealers, the premises were also inspected regarding their state of repair, cleanliness and periodical disinfection. The inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors to premises where foods are prepared are given on pages 46 and 61.

Shell-fish (Molluscan).

There are no shell-fish beds or layings within the district.

The principal layings from which shell-fish marketed in the district are derived are as follows :—

- (a) Oysters :—Whitstable; America (Bluepoints).
- (b) Mussels :—Lytham-St. Annes; Ireland; Park Gate (Cheshire).
- (c) Cockles :—Cark-in-Cartmel.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

The town was free from any contagious or infectious animal diseases during 1936, but owing to two outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease nearby, the Foot and Mouth Disease (Infected Area Restrictions) Order, 1935, applied for periods of fourteen days.

Poultry Act, 1912.

Forty-four visits have been made to the Cattle Market to inspect the crates used for the storage of poultry, most of which were found to be in a satisfactory condition. During the inclement weather the birds are well protected with sheets, and no cases of overcrowding were noticed.

Sheep Scab Double Dipping Order, 1928.

This Order provides that all sheep and lambs shall be dipped in some disinfectant for the prevention of sheep scab at least twice a year. Under this Order 514 animals were dipped.

During the year there have been no cases under the following Orders :—

- (1) Foot and Mouth Disease Order of 1928.
- (2) Anthrax Order of 1928.
- (3) Parasitic Mange Order of 1911.
- (4) Sheep Scab Order of 1928.
- (5) Importation of Dogs and Cats Order of 1928.
- (6) Swine Fever Order of 1908.

Animal Transit Order.

During the year 48 visits were made to the Station, and 134 trucks which are used for the conveyance of cattle, etc., were examined, these being generally found in good repair and clean. The cattle landing premises were also in a satisfactory condition, the pens having been washed down and disinfected several times each week.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The administration of this Act is carried out by the Public Health Department, the Chief Sanitary Inspector being the officer appointed by the Local Authority. Samples obtained for chemical analysis are submitted to the Borough Analyst. Samples for bacteriological examination are submitted to the Bacteriologist at the Public Health Laboratory.

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1936.

Nature of Sample.	Formal.		Informal.		Total.	
	Genuine.	Adulterated or below standard.	Genuine.	Adulterated or below standard.	Genuine.	Adulterated or below standard.
Milk	185	1	20	—	205	1
Freezing Fluid ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Whisky	2	—	5	1	7	1
Coffee	1	—	15	1	16	1
Lard	—	—	16	—	16	—
Butter	24	—	1	—	25	—
Extract of Malt & Cod Liver Oil ...	—	—	14	—	14	—
Cream	—	—	19	—	19	—
Jam	—	—	12	—	12	—
Sausage	—	—	16	—	16	—
Cheese	—	—	12	—	12	—
Condensed Milk ...	—	—	18	—	18	—
Olive Oil	—	—	11	—	11	—
Insect Powder ...	—	—	1	—	1	—
Vinegar	—	—	1	—	1	—
Sultanas	—	—	11	—	11	—
Ground Almonds ...	—	—	9	—	9	—
Shredded Suet ...	—	—	11	—	11	—
Totals ...	212	1	192	3	404	4

Particulars of Formal Adulterated Samples and Action Taken.

Sample.			Result.			Action Taken.		
Milk	...	...	11%	added water	...	...	Fined £2 0s. 0d.	
							Costs £2 2s. 0d.	

Particulars of Informal Samples, Adulterated or Below Standard.

Sample.			Result.			Action Taken.		
Freezing Fluid	...	...	15%	Formaldehyde before fluid diluted	...	...	Cautioned.	
Whisky	...	...	2%	added water	...	...	Formal Sample obtained.	
Coffee	...	...	...	Suspicion of added chicory	...	...	Formal Sample obtained.	

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.

No action has been necessary under this Act.

Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

No conditions were observed that suggested the necessity of taking action under these Regulations.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

Eighteen samples of Condensed Milk were submitted to the Public Analyst, and were found to conform in all respects with the Regulations and the statements on the labels.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

The various food substances submitted to the Public Analyst under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act were, when considered necessary or desirable, examined for preservatives, and prohibited colouring matters. No samples were found to contain excess of preservative or preservatives, other than those allowed by the Regulations.

Nutrition.

Dissemination of knowledge of food values, vitamins, etc., was the main objective in many of the health talks given throughout the year, both at the Infant Welfare Centres and to various organisations such as classes for young men and young women, Guilds, Sunday Schools, etc.

SECTION 6.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

In the Appendix (Tables 4, 5, 6 and 7) will be found the numbers, age groups, ward distribution and seasonal prevalence of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1936, together with the number reported yearly since 1918.

The following table shows the prevalence of the chief notifiable infectious diseases (apart from Tuberculosis) during the year, together with the case rate per 100,000 population, as compared with the decennial average 1926-1935.

DISEASE.	1936			1925—1935.	
	BURNLEY.		England and Wales.	BURNLEY.	
	No. of Cases notified.	Case Rate per 100,000 of population.	Case Rate per 100,000 of population.	Average No. of Cases notified.	Case Rate per 100,000 of population.
Smallpox	—	—	—	22	24
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	204	223	139	155	170
Erysipelas	60	66	40	65	71
Scarlet Fever	120	131	253	281	307
Enteric Fever	1	1	6	5	5
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia ...	156	177	111	221	242
Measles and German Measles	202	221	—	1,435	1,570

The number of deaths and the case mortality of the chief infectious diseases are given in the following table.

DISEASE.	1936		1926—1935	
	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 cases.	Average No. of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 cases.
Diphtheria	7	34.3	9.5	61.3
Erysipelas	2	33.3	2.0	30.8
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1.7	6.0
Enteric Fever	—	—	0.8	160.0
Measles	2	9.9	11.0	7.7

Smallpox and Vaccination.

No notifications were received during 1936 and no vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health.

Of 1,132 infants whose births were registered during 1935, only 278 were successfully vaccinated by the end of January, 1937, being equivalent to 24.6%. The total number of children under 14 years of age who were vaccinated for the first time during the year 1936 was 379. The extent to which vaccination was accepted, although slightly higher than in the previous year, is still very unsatisfactory.

Scarlet Fever.

Only 120 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred throughout the year. This number was fewer than in any of the previous eight years. Over half the cases occurred during the first three months, and during the summer the town was practically free of this infection. Eighty cases were isolated in the Burnley Joint Board's Infectious Diseases Hospital; the remainder were isolated satisfactorily and nursed in their own homes. The disease was mild, complications were few, and no deaths occurred.

The morbidity and mortality from scarlet fever for the last ten years are as follows :—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Cases per 100,000 of Population	102	143	481	242	195	183	792	369	230	131
Number of Deaths ...	—	1	8	1	—	—	3	4	—	—
Mortality Rate per 1,000 of Population	—	·01	·08	·01	—	—	·03	·04	—	—
Mortality Rate per 1,000 cases	—	7·0	16·6	4·1	—	—	4·0	11·3	—	—

Diphtheria.

Two hundred and four cases of Diphtheria (including 19 carriers) were notified, of which 192 were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. There was no period of the year during which diphtheria showed epidemic prevalence, the cases occurring fairly evenly throughout the year. An outbreak in a ward of a general hospital was partially responsible for an increase of cases during December. Two cases, on admission to hospital, were found to be suffering from a double infection of diphtheria and scarlet fever.

The cases of diphtheria were, on the average, not so virulent as in the previous three years. Although a considerable proportion of those who were sent into Hospital late—that is, after the third day of disease—showed evidence of circulatory impairment and various paralyses, there were relatively few cases of severe periadenitis and hæmorrhages.

Return and Secondary cases from Burnley County Borough :—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.
Return Cases	2	—
Secondary Cases	8	14

The morbidity and mortality from diphtheria for the last ten years are as follows :—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Cases per 100,000 of Population	155	94	137	90	86	88	166	362	272	223
Number of Deaths ...	8	8	7	7	3	10	13	18	14	7
Mortality Rate per 1,000 of Population	·08	·07	·07	·07	·03	·10	·13	·19	·15	·08
Mortality Rate per 1,000 cases	52·0	84·2	51·1	77·7	34·9	116·3	81·8	51·9	55·1	34·3

Bacteriological Diagnosis.

Two thousand, nine hundred and thirty-five swabs for diphtheria were examined in the Corporation Public Health Laboratory, of which 2,559 were in respect of Burnley residents or patients in Burnley Hospitals. Of these 756 were sent by private practitioners.

Supply of Diphtheria Anti-Toxin.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health, phials containing 500 units for prophylactic purposes, and phials containing 8,000 units for treatment, are available.

One hundred and twenty-eight phials of 8,000 units, but no phials of 500 units have been supplied to medical men. The Anti-Toxin is available for any person residing in the Borough on a written order from a practitioner. It can be obtained at the Public Health Office during the day and at the Central Police Station, Town Hall, between the hours of 11 p.m. and 9 a.m.

The Diphtheria Immunization Clinic.

This is held weekly in the School Clinic premises. The numbers dealt with during the year were as follows :—

					Children of Pre-school age.	Children of School age.
Schick Tested ...	...	...	...	...	—	44
Re-attendance for Interpretation of the Schick Test	...	...	...	...	—	69
Number Immunized ...	...	...	...	...	118	444
Attendances for Immunization	...	...	...	...	350	1,319

Other Infectious Diseases.

One case of ENTERIC FEVER occurred during 1936. In the ten years, 1927-1936, there were only 29 cases and six deaths from Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.

Sixty cases of ERYSIPELAS were notified—the same number as that of the previous year. Five cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and a number were treated in the Municipal General Hospital. Two cases died.

MEASLES and GERMAN MEASLES, which are notifiable in the Borough, were not manifest in epidemic form, there being 202 notifications (164 Measles and 38 German Measles) as compared with 2,192 in 1935. Thirty-three cases were in persons aged 10 years and over.

Six cases of Measles were admitted for treatment to the Isolation Hospital, on account of either bad home conditions or complications, such as broncho-pneumonia, which made nursing in hospital desirable. Two deaths occurred from Measles.

One hundred and thirty-eight notifications of PRIMARY PNEUMONIA were received. This is 30 less than in the previous year. Only 18 cases of INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA were notified. During the last three years influenza has not been unduly prevalent and, therefore, there has been comparatively little influenzal pneumonia. 52 deaths occurred during 1936 from pneumonia, and pneumonia was a contributory cause of death in nine cases of influenza.

No cases of CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER, ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS, DYSENTERY or MALARIA, and only one case of ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA and one of POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS were notified. Four deaths were attributed to Encephalitis Lethargica.

Particulars of twelve notifications of OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM, one of PUERPERAL FEVER, and 23 of PUERPERAL PYREXIA are given elsewhere in this report.

The following NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES were reported by Head Teachers of Schools, Parents and School Attendance Officers, or discovered by the Health Visitors and School Nurses in the course of their routine visits to homes :—

Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	54
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	73
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	1

Arrangements were made with the District Nursing Association for the home-nursing of one case of infectious disease. The nurse made 58 visits.

Infectious Diseases Hospital. (BURNLEY JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD).

The total number of patients admitted during 1936 from the areas of the four Constituent Authorities was 469, as compared with 532 in the previous year. This number, together with 66 patients who were in Hospital at the beginning of the year, made a total of 535 under treatment during the year.

Of the total under treatment, 301 were cases of diphtheria, and 120 cases of scarlet fever. Of the remaining 114 cases dealt with, there was no undue prevalence of any particular infectious disease.

69·5% of the admissions were from Burnley County Borough; 3·8% from Burnley Rural District; 9·8% from Brierfield Urban District; 8·7% from Padiham Urban District. 91·8% of the admissions were, therefore, from the areas of Constituent Authorities. Of the remainder, 3% were from Colne and 5·2% from the areas of other authorities.

Of the total admissions, 25% were cases of scarlet fever and 58% cases of diphtheria or carriers of diphtheria infection.

The admissions to hospital were fairly steady throughout the year, and at no time was the accommodation severely strained owing to epidemic prevalence of any infectious disease.

Apart from the authorities constituting the Board, eight other authorities each sent a small number of patients into the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Colne Borough continues to reserve three beds in the Hospital, into which 14 patients were admitted during the year under review.

In view of the proposals made during the year that other neighbouring authorities should become constituent members of the Board, and the extensions to the Hospital which would, in consequence, be required, no further action has been taken in respect of the suggested scheme for a new entrance from Underley Street and additional porters' lodges.

In March, the Board was requested to consider the possibility of the Boroughs of Colne and Nelson, and the Barrowford and Trawden Urban Districts combining with the Board for the treatment of infectious diseases. Consideration was given to the extensions which would have to be provided at the Marsden Road Infectious Diseases Hospital and the provision of additional accommodation for smallpox to meet the needs of the proposed increased area of the Board, and the financial terms upon which the Board might agree to the proposed incoming authorities purchasing themselves into the Board. Towards the end of 1936, the four Authorities concerned expressed themselves favourably disposed to becoming constituent members of the Board on the proposed financial terms, provided that an equally acceptable arrangement could be arrived at with regard to the amended constitution of the Board necessitated by the inclusion of the said four Authorities.

Cases from the County Borough of Burnley treated in the Hospital for Infectious Diseases. (Classified according to Final Diagnosis).

DISEASE.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1935.	Admis- sions.	Dis- charges	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1936.	Average Stay in Hospital of patients discharged (Days).
Scarlet Fever	8	80	84	—	4	32·9
Diphtheria	31	170	152	7	42	51·5
Diphtheria Carriers	—	19	19	—	—	
Scarlet Fever+Diphtheria	—	2	1	1	—	
Scarlet Fever+Chicken Pox	—	1	1	—	—	
Diphtheria+Chickenpox	—	3	3	—	—	
Measles	1	5	6	—	—	20·3
German Measles... ..	—	1	1	—	—	
Chickenpox	1	1	2	—	—	
Whooping Cough	—	5	5	—	—	
Erysipelas	2	5	7	—	—	
Pneumonia	—	2	2	—	—	
Vincent's Angina	—	1	—	1	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	5	5	—	—	
Meningitis (Pneumoccal)	—	1	—	1	—	
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	1	1	—	—	
Tonsillitis	—	13	13	—	—	
Other Non-Infectious Diseases... ..	—	6	6	—	—	
No Disease	—	5	5	—	—	
Total	43	326	313	10	46	40·8

Other Diseases

INFLUENZA. There was comparatively little influenza in the Borough during 1936, and what did occur was of a mild nature. Only 18 cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified. The deaths from influenza numbered 16 as against 31 in the previous year.

No cases of ANTHRAX, EPIDEMIC JAUNDICE, UNDULANT FEVER or PSITTACOSIS were brought to the notice of the Health Department during 1936.

CANCER. Statistics of deaths from cancer are given on page 22. In-patient treatment for cancer is available in both the Victoria (voluntary) Hospital and the Municipal General Hospital. In the Victoria Hospital cancer patients are treated in the surgical wards, and in addition a special ward of twelve beds was provided in 1934 for patients undergoing radium treatment. These twelve beds are made up as follows:—A male ward of three beds, a female ward of six beds, and two private wards of two beds and one bed respectively.

The Radium Department of Victoria Hospital has 330 mgms. of Radium. Although the hospital is not recognised as a National Radium Centre, the records kept at the Radium Clinic are on the lines recommended by the Radium Commission. Consequently investigations on the lines suggested in Circular 1136 have not been undertaken as it is thought inadvisable to duplicate enquiries. In view of the facilities available locally for radium treatment, arrangements have not been made by the Local Authority for treatment at a National Radium Centre of persons suffering from cancer.

The Radiological Department of Victoria Hospital possesses Deep X-Ray Therapy apparatus.

The Municipal General Hospital does not possess either Radium or Deep X-Ray apparatus. There is an agreement between the Board of Management of the Victoria Hospital and the Local Authority, for the interchange of patients. Under this agreement cancer patients in the Municipal General Hospital are transferred and referred to the Victoria Hospital for Radium and Deep X-Ray Therapy. The radium in the possession of the Victoria Hospital Radium Clinic is not at present available for use in the Municipal General Hospital, but following a recent inspection (in 1937) by members of the Radium Commission, a further loan of radium will be received, which will be available for use in both hospitals.

Of the 96 cancer patients admitted to the Municipal General Hospital during 1936, twenty-seven had advice or treatment previously in a hospital providing both radiation and operative treatment. These, with one exception, were

patients previously seen or treated in Victoria Hospital. One had treatment previously in the Christie Hospital, Manchester. Many, on admission to the Municipal General Hospital, had advanced disease. Seven patients had advice or treatment previously in the general hospitals of the adjoining towns of Colne and Nelson, where operative, but not radiation treatment is available, and one of these was subsequently given radium treatment. Of the 62 patients admitted to the Municipal General Hospital, without having previous advice or treatment in another hospital, 57 were retained and operative treatment given to suitable cases. Five were transferred to the Radium Department of Victoria Hospital.

One-third of the total deaths from Cancer occurred in the local general hospitals: 30 occurring in the Municipal General Hospital and 20 in Victoria Hospital.

The importance of early treatment forms part of the general public health propaganda which is carried out by means of lectures, etc.

Information is not available of the number of cancer patients treated in Victoria (voluntary) Hospital during 1936.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

THE BLIND PERSONS' ACTS are administered by the Special Services Subcommittee of the Education Committee, on which are co-opted representatives of the Burnley Blind Society and the League of the Blind. The Register of the Blind contains the following:—

Number of new cases during 1936 ...	...	...	...	22
Deaths during 1936...	...	...	...	9
Removals from register during 1936	...	...	...	9
Number on register on 31st December, 1936	...	...	...	250
Number in receipt of grants from the Local Authority on 31st December, 1936 ...	...	...	...	118

DISINFECTION.

The rooms of houses in which infectious diseases have occurred are disinfected by means of the formaldehyde spray. Clothing, bedding, etc., are, where necessary, removed to the Disinfecting and Cleansing Station for steam disinfection.

The statistics of domiciliary investigation of infectious diseases and disinfection are as follows :—

Visits to Infected Houses	717
Re-visits to Infected Houses and Contacts... ..	899
Visits to suspected cases of Infectious Diseases	7
Visits to cases of Measles	187
Houses Disinfected (774 rooms)	486
Number of times Steam Disinfector used	204
Hospital Wards Disinfected	63
School Premises Disinfected	4
Public Institutions Disinfected	2
Beds Disinfected	242
Pillows, Blankets, Sheets, etc., etc., Disinfected	2,063
Clothing Disinfected	495
Library Books Disinfected	315
Maternity Hospital Beds, Pillows, Blankets, etc., disinfected	315
Open-Air School, Blankets Disinfected	434
Verminous Persons Cleansed (20 persons)	160 Baths
Sulphur Bath Treatment of Scabies (77 persons)... ..	
Furniture, etc., fumigated by H.C.N. gas in respect of families removed from condemned property to new Corporation Houses	262 Houses

Nine hundred and eighteen persons were bathed at the Cleansing Station, prior to transference from condemned to new houses. In addition to the above figures, 443 machine loads of clothing and bedding, comprising 5,636 articles, were disinfected in course of removal from condemned to new houses.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

The following is a report by Dr. Priestley, the Municipal Bacteriologist, on the work of the Laboratory during 1936 :—

I. General Statistics.

Sputa for tubercle bacilli	...	positive	...	89	
		negative	...	492	581
Swabs for diphtheria bacilli...		positive	...	294	
		negative	...	2,641	2,935
Tissues for section	...				179
Pus and exudates	...				162
Cerebro-spinal fluids	...				46
Urines	...				327
Fæces	...				34
Widals	...				28
Blood counts, cultures, and typing tests	...				68
Waters	...				65
Milks for bacterial count, etc.	...				265
Milks for T.B. by animal inoculation	...				188
Other tests by animal inoculation	...				9
Vaccines made	...				12
Various	...				9
					<hr/> 4,908

V.D. EXAMINATIONS :—

for spirochaetes	...	...	...	6	
for gonococci	...	...	...	675	
Wassermann tests	...	...	...	1,355	
Precipitation tests	...	...	...	1,355	3,391
					<hr/>
Total				...	8,299
					<hr/>

II. Source of the Specimens.

(a) GENERAL :

	Burnley P.H.D. & Clinics.	Municipal Hospitals.	Victoria Hospital.	Practi- tioners.	Padiham U.D.C.	Brierfield U.D.C.	Burnley R.D.C.	Colne Borough.	Clitheroe Borough.
Sputa for T.B. ...	110	81	30	320	14	1	12	13	—
Swabs for K.L.B.	361	720	722	756	89	149	74	64	—
Hairs for Tinea	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tissues	—	61	104	14	—	—	—	—	—
Pus, etc.	8	55	70	27	2	—	—	—	—
C.S. fluids ...	—	7	36	2	—	—	—	1	—
Urines	75	178	63	11	—	—	—	—	—
Fæces	1	13	9	7	—	—	1	3	—
Widals	—	5	8	6	1	1	2	5	—
Bloods	3	23	23	19	—	—	—	—	—
Waters	46	—	1	—	4	—	9	2	3
Milk Counts ...	221	—	—	4	16	—	—	24	—
Milks for T.B. ...	188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other animal tests	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vaccines	—	2	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Various	5 (a)	—	—	—	—	—	2 (b)	—	—
Totals	1,025	1,145	1,070	1,176	126	151	100	112	3

(a) Includes 4 specimens examined in connection with Coroner's Inquests and one pig's spleen for anthrax.

(b) Vomit and food.

(b) V.D. SPECIMENS :

	For Spirochætes.	For Gonococcus.		Wass. tests.	Precipitation tests.
		micro.	culture.		
Burnley:					
Treatment Clinic	1	261	49	118	118
Hospitals, etc.	—	68	54	678	678
Practitioners	1	48	12	92	92
Lancashire C.C.:					
Treatment Clinic	2	122	12	84	84
Hospitals, etc.	—	9	6	231	231
Practitioners	—	23	5	102	102
West Riding C.C.:					
Treatment Clinic	2	1	—	5	5
Hospitals, etc.	—	3	1	45	45
Practitioners	—	1	—	—	—
Total	6	536	139	1,355	1,355

III. Comparison of the last six years.

Year	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
General specimens ...	3,031	3,450	3,826	5,125	5,182	4,908
V.D. specimens ...	1,237	2,680	2,336	2,780	2,849	3,391
Totals	4,268	6,130	6,162	7,905	8,031	8,299

The increase in the total number of specimens examined in 1936 is accounted for mainly by a large increase in the number of specimens of blood sent from the hospitals for the Wassermann Test.

IV. Samples of Milk Examined for Tubercle Bacilli.

During the year 188 animals have been inoculated with milk sediments for evidence of the presence of tubercle bacilli. Of these, six showed tuberculous infection. Two other samples of milk were found to be tuberculous by microscopical examination without resort to inoculation. Of the 190 samples of milk, therefore, eight showed tubercle bacilli, a percentage of 4.2. These results are compared with those of the last six years in the following table.

Year	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
No. of milks examined ...	196	187	190	190	185	190
Positive for T.B.	11	12	9	8	9	8
Percentage positive ...	5.6	6.4	4.7	4.2	4.8	4.2

V. Bacteriological Examination of Samples of Milk, 1936.

Examinations of samples of milk for bacterial count and evidence of faecal pollution have been carried out throughout the year. A comparison of the average bacterial content of ordinary vended milk samples examined during 1936 with those of the previous year and those of 1925, when the examinations were first instituted, is as follows. The figures for intermediate years are contained in previous Annual Reports.

Table I. Average Counts.

Year	MORNING MILKS.		EVENING MILKS.	
	Number examined	Average per cc. in thousands	Number examined	Average per cc. in thousands
1925	139	199.1	73	378.8
1935	162	21.1	38	12.8
1936	144	17.6	56	18.2

Table II. Percentage Showing Pollution by Lactose Fermenting Organisms of Coliform Type.

Year	Not in 0.1 cc.	In 0.1, not 0.01 cc.	In 0.01 cc.
1925	33.6	28.6	37.6
1935	51.0	24.5	24.5
1936	62.5	20.0	17.5

Table III. Percentage in each Standard Group.

Our Standard Groups are as follows :—

Group I.	...	not over 10,000 per cc.
Group II	...	10,000 to 30,000 per cc.
Group III.	...	30,000 to 50,000 per cc.
Group IV.	...	50,000 to 100,000 per cc.
Group V.	...	100,000 to 200,000 per cc.
Group VI.	...	200,000 to 500,000 per cc.
Group VII.	...	over 500,000 per cc.

Year	No. of milks examined	Percentage of Samples in each Standard Group.						
		Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	Group V.	Group VI.	Group VII.
1925	223	5.3	28.1	15.7	18.8	10.2	5.0	16.1
1935	200	67.0	23.0	3.5	2.5	1.5	2.0	0.5
1936	200	71.0	18.5	4.5	3.0	1.5	1.0	0.5

In the Report for 1930 a series of averages was drawn up, based on the previous four years' figures, of what might be expected as minimum standards for ordinary vended milks. The following table shows a comparison between these standards and the figures for 1936.

Table IV.

	Standard.			1936.		
1. Average count of morning milks ...	41,800	...		17,600	...	
2. Average count of evening milks ...	124,000	...		18,200	...	
3. Percentage with count of under 10,000 per cc. ...	...	...	36.5	...	71.0	
4. Percentage with count of under 30,000 per cc. ...	...	...	69.9	...	89.5	
5. Percentage with count of over 200,000 per cc. ...	...	...	6.8	...	1.5	

This shows the milks of 1936 to be well above the standard considered reasonable. It may be pointed out that only three of the 200 milks had a count of over 200,000.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, which came into operation on 1st June, 1936, prescribes a methylene blue reduction test for certain "Designated" milks to replace the "plate count" bacteriological tests after 31st December, 1936. During the latter part of 1936, therefore, a comparison has been made in the case of 166 ordinary milk samples between the plate count and the methylene blue reduction tests. The following table shows the comparison.

Standard Groups (per cc.)	No. of Samples	Methylene Blue not reduced				Methylene Blue reduced					
		No.	Coliforms in				No.	Coliforms in			
			.1 +	.01 +	.1 +	.01 —		.1 +	.01 +	.1 +	.01 —
Under 10,000 ...	119	114	18	24	72	5	2	2	1		
10,000—30,000 ...	30	28	7	9	12	2	2	—	—		
30,000—50,000 ...	6	4	1	1	2	2	—	—	2		
50,000—100,000	3	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	—		
100,000—200,000	5	2	1	1	—	3	1	—	2		
200,000—500,000	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—		
Over 500,000 ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1		

Under the old standards of the Ministry of Health for Designated Milks, 85 of these samples would have passed the "Certified" Standard and 129 the "Grade A" Standard, whereas 123 would now pass the new "Accredited" Standard. There is thus a difference of only approximately 4% so far as these samples are concerned between the old "Grade A" and the new "Accredited" Standards. Nevertheless, there is a marked discrepancy between the plate count and reduction tests, as is shown by the following examples.

No.	Plate Count	Coliforms		Reduction Time
		.1 cc.	.01 cc.	
1	1,700	+	+	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours
2	2,350	+	—	3 "
3	2,650	+	—	3 "
4	5,000	—	—	5 "
5	8,800	+	+	4 "
6	24,900	—	—	Not Reduced in Standard Time
7	30,300	+	—	
8	33,000	+	+	
9	132,800	+	—	
10	60,000	—	—	

No. 10 would pass the " Accredited " Standard with a count twelve times that of No. 4, which would not pass it.

If the test of cleanliness of milk—a term of uncertain meaning—is the bacterial content, then the reduction test would seem to be a poor substitute for the plate count. If, however, the test is the keeping quality of milk under household conditions, the reduction test may be of greater value, since a moderately high count of organisms other than coliform bacilli does not necessarily mean rapid souring of milk.

These comparisons are being continued in 1937.

SECTION 7.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of primary notifications under the Public Health Tuberculosis Regulations received each year since all forms of Tuberculosis became notifiable is shewn below.

No. of Primary Notifications.						
Year.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.	
1913	194	...	107	...	301
1914	149	...	62	...	211
1915	149	...	74	...	223
1916	135	...	100	...	235
1917	145	...	74	...	219
1918	124	...	56	...	180
1919	126	...	59	...	185
1920	110	...	56	...	166
1921	122	...	63	...	185
1922	155	...	78	...	233
1923	172	...	85	...	257
1924	143	...	92	...	235
1925	126	...	85	...	211
1926	120	...	68	...	188
1927	100	...	72	...	172
1928	131	...	60	...	191
1929	100	...	52	...	152
1930	112	...	55	...	167
1931	92	...	46	...	138
1932	115	...	57	...	172
1933	86	...	53	...	139
1934	74	...	41	...	115
1935	63	...	33	...	96
1936	70	...	46	...	116

Notification Register.

At the end of 1936 there remained on the Tuberculosis Notification Register in Burnley 362 cases as follows :—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
129	96	225	...	59	78	137
						362

The particulars of new cases of tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Department and the deaths from tuberculosis in 1936 are as follows:—

Age Periods	NEW CASES.						DEATHS.					
	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	1	—	1	6	3	9	1	—	1	1	1	2
5—10	—	1	1	6	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	3	3	3	7	10	—	—	—	—	1	1
15—20	—	7	7	3	4	7	—	4	4	—	1	1
20—25	2	6	8	1	2	3	2	3	5	—	1	1
25—35	7	11	18	3	2	5	5	3	8	—	1	1
35—45	8	4	12	—	3	3	8	3	11	—	2	2
45—55	9	4	13	2	—	2	7	6	13	1	—	1
55—65	7	1	8	1	—	1	7	2	9	—	—	—
65 and upwards	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	1	1
Total ...	38	37	75	25	24	49	34	21	55	2	8	10

Notifications.

One hundred and sixteen formal notifications under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, were received during the year. In addition, four cases were discovered after death, three through the local Registrar's death returns, on through the Registrar General's transferable death returns, and four cases were transferred into the Borough from other areas. No duplicate notifications were received. The total number of new cases was, therefore, 124, of which 75 were pulmonary and 49 non-pulmonary.

Non-Notification and Late Notification.

The doctors notifying the deaths were communicated with in regard to the three non-notified cases ascertained through the local Registrar's death returns, and satisfactory explanations of failure to notify were obtained.

The rate of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths is 6.1% compared with 4.0% in 1935. The particulars are:—

Non-notified Fatal Cases.			Total Fatal Cases	Percentage of Non-notified Cases
Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total		
3	1	4	65	6.1

The following figures, showing the interval between notification and death of pulmonary cases of tuberculosis, are an indication of the efficiency of notification.

	Insured N.H.I.		Non- Insured.		Total.
Under one week	5	...	2	...	7
Between one week and one month.....	3	...	1	...	4
„ 1—2 months.....	4	...	—	...	4
„ 2—3 months.....	—	...	1	...	1
„ 3—4 months.....	2	...	1	...	3
„ 4—5 months.....	3	...	—	...	3
„ 5—6 months.....	—	...	1	...	1
„ 6—9 months.....	1	...	3	...	4
„ 9—12 months.....	—	...	1	...	1
„ 1—2 years.....	7	...	2	...	9
„ 2—3 years.....	4	...	1	...	5
Over 3 years	7	...	3	...	10
Not notified	—	...	3	...	3
					—
			Total	...	55
					—

Of the persons who died of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1936, 51% were notified only within a year previous to date of death. Although the medical practitioners refer the majority of the cases to the Tuberculosis Officer for opinion before notification, it is found that the illness is in many instances of several months duration before the patients are seen at the Dispensary. In most cases this is due to delay on the part of patients in consulting their doctors.

Although few of the tuberculous persons were living in small houses under overcrowded conditions, only about half of them were able to have separate bedrooms to themselves, and many were sleeping in close contact with other members of the family, with consequent risk of infection to the latter. When domiciliary visits are made to tuberculous persons, great stress is laid on the necessity for separate sleeping accommodation, and the patients have generally responded well in their efforts to secure this. In a few instances where home conditions were particularly bad, families were re-housed in Corporation property.

The occupations of the 116 persons notified under the Tuberculosis Regulations were as follows:—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Textile Operatives and Allied Trades	24	8
Engineers, Mechanics and Transport Workers	5	1
Shopkeepers, Assistants, Clerks, etc.	9	5
Housework, Cleaners, Laundresses, Waitresses	9	3
Occupied in Professions	2	—
Miners and Stonemasons	4	—
Manual Workers and Labourers	13	2
No occupation	1	—
School Children	3	19
Under School Age	—	8
	70	46

SEX AND STATE OF PATIENTS.

	Married		Single		Children		Notified from Institutions		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Pulmonary	25	9	2	19	—	3	7	5	70
Non-Pulmonary	5	4	2	5	12	12	5	1	46

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN HOUSES.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
1 Room	—	—
2 Rooms.....	2	2
3 „	3	—
4 „	30	18
Over 4	23	20
Institutions	12	6
	—	—
Total.....	70	46
	—	—

CONDITION OF PATIENT.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Bedfast	29 ...	7
At Home, not Bedfast	25 ...	23
Working	4 ...	3
Attending School	— ...	7
Institutions	12 ...	6
	—	—
Total.....	70 ...	46
	—	—

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION.

Room to self	19
Bed, but not room to self	5
Sleeps with other person	28
Bed in living-room	6
Institutions	12
	—
Total.....	70
	—

The 28 pulmonary cases who did not sleep alone are divided as follows, the first-named being the one suffering from the disease.

Husband with Wife	12
Wife with Husband	8
Adult with Adult	7
Child with Child	1
	—
Total.....	28
	—

DURATION OF ILLNESS.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Under 1 month	4 ...	3
1—3 months	22 ...	12
3—6 „	17 ...	15
6—9 „	11 ...	2
9—12 „	1 ...	1
1—2 years	1 ...	3
Over 2 years	2 ...	4
Institutions	12 ...	6
	—	—
Total.....	70 ...	46
	—	—

As regards isolation of the 70 persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis the possibilities of isolation were as follows :—

Good	27
Fair	18
Bad	13
Institutions	12
	—
Total.....	70
	—

Good means that it was easily possible to have room to self. Fair means that the patient could have a bed to self, but would have to share the room with one other person. Bad means that, though the patient might have a bed to self, the room had to be shared with two or more persons.

Deaths.

Sixty-five deaths from Tuberculosis were recorded in 1936, of which 55 were Pulmonary and 10 Non-Pulmonary.

The following Table gives particulars of the site and age distribution.

	—1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65—75	Over 75	Total
Respiratory System ...	—	—	1	—	9	19	22	4	—	55
Nervous System ...	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	4
Intestines and Peritoneum ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Vertebral Column ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
Other Bones and Joints ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total ...	—	1	2	1	11	22	23	5	—	65

Twenty-three deaths from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System were new cases notified during the year.

The average age at death of the pulmonary cases was 42·2 years.

The 65 deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis gave a death rate of 0·71 per 1,000 living, compared with 0·81 in 1935.

The following table gives the death rate for the last ten years in respect of pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis.

No. of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Rate per 1,000 of the Population ...	73	83	75	70	75	69	66	54	63	55
	0·72	0·83	0·74	0·70	0·75	0·71	0·69	0·57	0·68	0·60

No. of Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis ...	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Rate per 1,000 of the Population ...	13	16	19	20	16	24	18	18	12	10
	0·13	0·16	0·19	0·20	0·16	0·25	0·19	0·19	0·13	0·11

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

These regulations empower Local Authorities to prohibit persons suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract from entering any employment or occupation in connection with the handling of milk. During the year it was not necessary to take any action under these regulations.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

It has not been necessary for the Council to take any action during 1936 for the compulsory removal of any tuberculosis case to hospital.

THE TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

The Scheme has been described in previous reports. No alteration has been made in the personnel, premises, days and hours on which the Dispensary is open, or in the sanatoria and hospital bed accommodation utilised. During 1936 an average of 55 beds were occupied.

NEW CASES.—The number of new cases and contacts seen at the Dispensary during the year was 253. 80 were examined as contacts. The corresponding figures for last year are 213 new cases (including 73 contacts).

Of the 253 new cases, 96 or 37·9% were children under 15 years of age.

The sex distribution of the new cases is given below.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total 1935.
Adult	82	75	157	138
Children (under 15) ...	40	56	96	75
	122	131	253	213

DIAGNOSIS.—156 of the new cases were found not to be tuberculous (62%). 94 were diagnosed as tuberculosis (55 pulmonary and 39 non-pulmonary), and the remaining 3 cases were still under observation by the Tuberculosis Officer at the end of the year.

Particulars of the condition at the end of 1936 of the 94 new cases of Tuberculosis examined during the year are as follows :—

	PULMONARY.					NON-PULMONARY.				
	T.B.—	T.B.+			Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total
		1	2	3						
Disease Arrested ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	5
Disease not Arrested ...	7	9	19	4	39	2	7	4	19	32
Lost sight of or removed from register	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Dead	2	3	3	5	13	1	1	—	—	2
Total	10	13	22	10	55	4	9	4	22	39

CASES ON THE DISPENSARY REGISTER.—At the beginning of the year 340 cases were on the register. At the end of the year there were 322 (205 Pulmonary and 114 Non-Pulmonary) and 3 cases in which the diagnosis was not completed. During the year 12 "lost sight of" cases returned, 199 cases were written off the register, 36 as recovered, and in 163 cases the diagnosis was not confirmed or non-tuberculous. 49 cases died during the year and 35 were transferred to other areas or "lost sight of" or not desiring further assistance.

Work done at or in connection with the Dispensary :—

Number of times open	Day	150	} 200
	Evening	50	
Number of patients who attended ...	...	491	
Number of attendances by patients...	...	1,499	

Details of Work :—

Number of Examinations by the Tuberculosis Officer ...	...	1,275
Number of X-Ray Examinations ...	...	257

Visits paid by Nurse to Homes :—

For Dispensary purposes ...	...	3,050
Re Notifications under Tuberculosis Regulations ...	...	116

The following is a copy of a return on the work of the Dispensary required by the Ministry of Health :—

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1936.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				Grand Total	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts)*—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	25	23	—	3	8	6	12	11	33	29	12	14	88	173
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	29	5	15	84	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	2	6	80
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	13	23	25	72	
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as:—														
(a) Recovered	7	4	—	—	8	5	4	8	15	9	4	8	36	199
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	46	29	40	163	
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	114	82	1	8	19	36	30	29	133	118	31	37	319	322
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	
1 Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	340													
2 Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous year	12													
3 Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assist- ance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	35													
4 Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	49													
5 Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	1499													
6 Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	32													
7 Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—														
(a) Personal	124*													
(b) Other	204													
8 Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to homes (including personal consul- tations)	25													
9 Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	3050													
10 Number of:—														
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	97													
(b) X-Ray examinations made in con- nection with Dispensary Work	257													
11 Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above	2													
12 Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dis- pensary Register on December 31st	147													

(B) Number of Dispensaries for Treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).

Provided by the Council	1
Provided by Voluntary Bodies	—

*In addition there were 41 consultations with the Orthopaedic Surgeon.

Initial Reports received from Medical Practitioners on Form G.P. 17	
in respect of insured patients	37
Progress Reports received from Medical Practitioners in respect of	
insured patients	35
Extra nourishment supplied to necessitous patients (cases received	
Milk and Eggs)	29
Cartons of Cod Liver Oil and Malt issued	281 lbs.
Sputum Cups issued	24
Paper Handkerchiefs issued	21,500
Bottles of Disinfectant	1,468

Air rings, bed pans, etc., are lent to necessitous patients.

Home Nursing.

There is no provision under the Tuberculosis Scheme for supplying nurses for patients in their own homes. In practice, the services of the staff of the Nursing Association are available. During 1936, 10 cases were referred to the Association and 424 visits were made.

Dental Treatment for Tuberculous Persons.

No alteration in the arrangements for dental treatment has been made. During the year 47 sessions were held by the dentist. The following are particulars of the work done :—

Number of cases under treatment	54
Number of attendances	141
Dentures supplied	7
Fillings	31
Extractions	138
Scalings	12
Dressings	22
Other Operations	3

A number of Burnley patients received dental treatment whilst undergoing treatment in Sanatoria.

TREATMENT IN INSTITUTIONS.

Fifty-five Burnley patients were in various Hospitals and Sanatoria for the treatment of Tuberculosis at the end of 1935. 80 other cases were admitted during the year, 78 cases were discharged, and 6 died, leaving 51 still in Institutions at the end of 1936.

In the following table are given details in respect of the various Institutions at which Burnley cases received treatment during the year.

INSTITUTIONS.	Remaining in Institutions on 31/12/35			Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.			Remaining in Institutions on 31/12/36.			Average duration of stay of those discharged (weeks).
	M.	F.	C. Total	M.	F.	C. Total	M.	F.	C. Total	M.	F.	C. Total	M.	F.	C. Total	
Aysgarth Sanatorium ...	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	39·6
Blencathra Sanatorium.	4	5	—	—	4	2	6	1	6	—	—	—	3	3	2	57·2
British Legion Village Preston Hall	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Burrow Hill	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
East Lancashire Tuberculosis Colony.	5	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	29·2
Ethel Hedley Hospital	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
High Carley Sanator'm	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16·1
Liverpool Open Air Hospital	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	157·3
Meathop Sanatorium ...	16	9	—	26	16	2	44	27	14	—	3	1	4	12	10	30·5
Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital	3	1	2	5	3	1	9	6	4	2	—	—	2	—	1	34·4
Withnell Pulmonary Hospital	3	—	—	11	—	—	11	10	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	20·2
Wrightington Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27·7
TOTALS	33	16	6	47	26	7	80	48	26	4	5	1	27	15	9	—

AGES OF CASES ADMITTED.

	Under 15	15—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	Over 60	Total
Males	4	—	13	14	9	5	6	51
Females	3	5	14	4	1	2	—	29
Total	7	5	27	18	10	7	6	80

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES ADMITTED.

		T.B.—	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.					Observation	Grand Total	
			T.B. +				Gross Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands			Total
			1	2	3	Total								
Males	...	7	4	20	8	32	39	5	3	—	—	8	—	47
Females	...	5	5	7	6	18	23	3	—	—	—	3	—	26
Children	...	1	—	1	—	1	2	3	2	—	—	5	—	7
Total	...	13	9	28	14	51	64	11	5	—	—	16	—	80

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED OR DIED.

Classification.	Quiescent.			Not Quiescent.			Died in Institution.			Total
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
T.B.—	2	5	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	11
T.B. + 1	—	2	—	6	3	—	1	1	—	13
T.B. + 2	—	—	—	20	5	—	1	—	—	26
T.B. + 3	—	1	—	9	5	—	2	—	—	17
Bones and Joints ...	6	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Abdominal	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10	12	4	38	14	—	5	1	—	84

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

Beds are not retained for treating non-pulmonary tuberculosis, but are requisitioned as required in hospitals and sanatoria which deal specially with this type of case.

Eighty-four cases of skin and glandular tuberculosis referred by the Tuberculosis Officer received treatment by actino-therapy at the Municipal General Hospital. 3,169 attendances were made, 4,023 treatments being given under the direction of the Radiologist to the hospital.

X-Ray Diagnosis.

During the year under review, 257 patients were referred to the X-Ray Department of the Municipal General Hospital, where all the Local Authority's X-Ray work is now centred, for radiographic examinations as an aid to diagnosis, etc.

SECTION 8.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre.

The Venereal Diseases Clinic is situated on the ground floor of an annex of the Victoria Hospital, which is rented by the Corporation. The Public Health Laboratory is housed on the first floor. The building was specially adapted for its present purpose, the Clinic containing consulting room, treatment and irrigation rooms, separate waiting rooms for the two sexes, small dispensary and separate entrances.

By arrangement with the Lancashire County Council, the Clinic also serves an adjoining area of the County, including the Boroughs of Nelson and Colne, the Urban Districts of Padiham and Brierfield and an extensive rural area.

Two male assistants are employed, partly as venereal disease orderlies and partly as laboratory assistants. The nurse for the female venereal diseases Clinic is at present supplied from the staff of Victoria Hospital.

No alterations have been made during the year in the premises, personnel or days and hours on which the Clinic is open. Three clinics are held each week for men and two for women and children. New cases are seen daily and intermediate treatment is given daily.

At the beginning of the year 100 cases were under treatment, 16 removed from the register in a previous year as having ceased to attend, returned for treatment during the year, and 207 cases attended for the first time. Thus there were 323 cases under treatment during the year.

Of the new cases, 166 (or 80%) were diagnosed as suffering from venereal disease (45 Syphilis, 121 Gonorrhœa). 41 were found not to have venereal disease.

The total number of attendances was 5,221 (2,145 for examination by the Medical Officer, and 3,076 for irrigation, dressings, etc.). The total attendances show a decrease of 868 over that of the previous year.

In view of the wide area served by the Clinic, the number of new patients is small, and compares unfavourably with centres in other County Boroughs serving

similar areas. This has pertained for a number of years and the reasons for it are obscure. I have commented upon it in previous reports.

Male patients suffering from syphilis made an average of only ten attendances throughout the whole year, and female syphilis cases only eight attendances for examination by the Medical Officer. The attendances for examination by the Medical Officer of gonorrhœa patients averaged only 5.5 for males and 6.0 for females.

The lease of the Venereal Diseases and Public Health Laboratory premises, which are rented from the Board of Management of Victoria (Voluntary) Hospital, expires on the 1st January, 1939. Consequently, consultations were held between the Health Committee and the Board of Management of the Hospital on the question of renewal of the lease. It was agreed that the lease be renewed for a further term of fourteen years from 1st January, 1939, at a yearly rent of £160, subject to the provision that either side may, at the end of seven years, raise the question of a variation of such rent. The rent paid at the present time is at the rate of £290 per annum. Cleaning, lighting, heating, etc., will continue to be provided by the Victoria Hospital Board, at an annual charge of £120, instead of £130 at present.

It has also been arranged that the nurse in attendance at the female session and for intermediate treatment shall be directly on the staff of the Health Department, with her primary duties that of the Clinic, instead of a part-time nurse from the Hospital Out-patient Department. An additional Health Visitor will take up duties shortly, whose time will be mainly devoted to the work of the female Venereal Diseases Clinic. It is hoped that she will be able to maintain closer personal contact with the female patients and so encourage them to attend more regularly.

The cost of the Venereal Diseases Scheme during 1936 was equivalent to 3s. 1d. per patient attendance.

ATTENDANCES PER CURRENT CASE.

Year	Syphilis		Gonorrhœa	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1933	9.2	8.4	26.9	21.6
1934	8.6	7.8	25.0	14.7
1935	11.3	9.4	31.3	22.2
1936	9.9	7.9	25.2	18.2

**RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Burnley
during the year ended 31st December, 1936.**

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Conditions other than Venereal.		TOTALS		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
1 Number of cases on 1st Jan. under treatment or observation	40	21	—	—	30	8	1	—	71	29	100
2 Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	1	4	—	—	9	2	—	—	10	6	16
3 Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from:											
Syphilis, primary	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
" secondary	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
" latent in 1st year of infection	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
" all later stages	16	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	8	24
" congenital	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	8
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of Infection	—	—	—	—	90	17	—	—	90	17	107
" later	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	4	2	6
Conditions other than venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	3	38	3	41
4 Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection	2	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	10	—	10
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4 ...	68	43	—	—	141	29	39	3	248	75	323
5 Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure (see Item 15)	1	3	—	—	61	16	39	3	101	22	123
6 Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from:											
Syphilis, primary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
" secondary	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
" latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" all later stages	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
" congenital	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	6
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	11	6	—	—	11	6	17
" later	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure (see Item 15)	3	2	—	—	16	1	—	—	19	3	22
8 Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practi- tioners	14	5	—	—	11	—	—	—	25	5	30
9 Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	47	22	—	—	42	6	—	—	89	28	117
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9	68	43	—	—	141	29	39	3	248	75	323

(These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4.)

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Totals.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
10 Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment:											
Syphilis, primary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
„ secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ all later stages	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
„ congenital	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
11 Number of attendances:											
(a) for individual attention of the medical officers ...	674	338	—	—	814	191	118	10	1606	539	2145
(b) for intermediate treatment e.g., irrigation, dressing ...	—	—	—	—	2738	338	—	—	2738	338	3076
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	674	338	—	—	3552	529	118	10	4344	877	5221
12 In-patients:											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Under 1 year.		1 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 years and over		Totals.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
13 Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	6	
	Arsenobenzene Compounds.				Mercury				Bismuth		
14 Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis:—											
(a) Names of preparations	Neokharsivan Kharsulphan				—				Collosol Bismuth		
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients) ...	541				—				107		

	Microscopical.		Cultural for gonorrhœa	Serum.		Cerebro- spinal fluid	Others for diagnosis of venereal disease
	For syphilis	For gonorrhœa		For syphilis	For gonorrhœa		
15 Pathological Work:—							
(a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre	Medical Officer of Treatment Centre is Director of Approved Laboratory						
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory ...	5	384	61	207	—	—	207*

*Precipitation Test as a control of the Wassermann Test.

**Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year,
classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.**

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Burnley	Lancs. County Council	West Riding County Council	Man- chester	South- port	Total
A. Number of cases from each area included under the following heads in Item 3:—						
Syphilis	28	13	2	—	—	43
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	76	36	1	—	—	113
Conditions other than Venereal ...	24	16	1	—	—	41
TOTAL	128	65	4	—	—	197
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	4084	1084	36	5	12	5221
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

Supplies of Arsenobenzene Compounds.

These are available at the Public Health Department for private medical practitioners whose names are upon the approved register. Four doctors on the list, together with the Medical Officers of the Hospitals availed themselves of this free supply. 47 doses were supplied to them as follows :—

Novarsenobillon	...	...	...	...	31
Neokharsivan	...	...	...	...	16
Neosalvarsan	...	...	...	...	112

Pathological Examinations.

These are carried out at the Municipal Laboratory by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre, who also acts as the Municipal Bacteriologist.

During the year 3,391 examinations were made :—

For Spirochetes	...	...	...	...	6
„ Gonococci	...	...	...	...	675
„ Wassermann Reaction	...	...	...	...	1,355
„ Precipitation Tests for Syphilis...	...	...	...	...	1,355

These figures include examinations made in connection with the Venereal Diseases Scheme for local hospitals, for private medical practitioners, and for adjacent authorities.

Of these 3,391 examinations, 2,270 related to Burnley residents, as follows :—

Nature of Test	Number of Tests in respect of patients under care of :—		
	Treatment Centres	Hospitals and other Institutions	Private Practitioners
MICROSCOPICAL—			
For detection of spirochetes	1	—	1
For detection of gonococci	261	68	48
SERUM TESTS—			
For Wassermann reaction	118	643	92
Precipitation tests for syphilis	118	643	92
CEREBRO-SPINAL FLUID TESTS—			
Wasserman reaction	—	35	—
Precipitation tests	—	35	—
CULTURES	49	54	12
Totals	547	1478	245

Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

No action has been taken during the year in respect of restriction on advertisements for, or for the prevention of the treatment of, Venereal Disease otherwise than by duly qualified persons.

SECTION 9.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Births.

The Notification of Births Acts require that all births shall be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of occurrence.

During the year 1936, 1,208 notifications were received relating to 1,139 live births and 69 stillbirths. During the corresponding period 1,155 live births and 68 stillbirths were registered by the Registrar of Births and Deaths.

The 1,208 live and still births were notified by the following :—

Midwives	564
Doctor and Parents	184
Maternity Hospital	357
Municipal Hospital	103
	<hr/>
	1,208
	<hr/>

In 13 instances parents had to be reminded of their omission to notify births.

Births notified by medical men and by trained midwives are not visited until ten days at least have elapsed. The majority of the others are visited as soon as possible after notification.

Attendance at Birth.

The Health Visitors' enquiries showed that of the 1,208 live and still births 78 were attended by doctors, 267 by both doctors and midwives, 403 by midwives only. Of the remainder, 357 were born in the Municipal Maternity Hospital and 103 in the Maternity Ward of the Municipal General Hospital.

Midwives' Acts.

Thirty-seven midwives notified their intention to practise during the year, compared with 25 in 1935. Seventeen of these notifications related to nurses in the Municipal Maternity and General Hospitals, and 20 to midwives in private practice.

The confinements attended only by midwives in private practice were as follows :—

	Certificated.		Uncertificated.		Total.
Midwives	18	...	2	...	20
No. of Confinements attended...	373	...	30	...	403

Altogether 224 records of sending for medical help under Rule E. 12 of the Central Midwives' Board were received from Midwives; this is the same number as in the previous year. The conditions for which medical aid was sought are as follows :—

Conditions in the Mother.	Certificated Midwives.	Bona-fide Midwives.	Conditions in the Child.	Certificated Midwives.	Bona-fide Midwives.
Ante-partum			Feebleness or		
Hæmorrhage	5	—	Premature	5	—
Abortion or Threatened			Discharging Eyes ...	6	—
Abortion	6	1	Spina Bifida	1	—
Other Ante-Natal			Other Conditions ...	2	—
Conditions	11	1			
Delayed Labour ...	66	6		14	—
Occipito-posterior ...	10	—			
Complicated Twin					14
Birth	2	—			
Other Malpresentations	10	—			
Adherent or Retained					
Placenta	5	1			
Ruptured Perineum ...	50	4			
Placenta Prævia	2	—			
Post-partum					
Hæmorrhage	7	—			
Mastitis	1	—			
Respiratory Disease ...	2	—			
Debility, Collapse, etc.	5	—			
Pyrexia	3	—			
Other Conditions ...	11	1			
	196	14			

In addition the following notifications were received from midwives :—

Notification of Death of Mother or Child	...	...	7
„ „ Stillbirth	...	...	30
„ „ Liability to be source of Infection	...	...	11
„ „ Artificial Feeding	...	...	50
„ „ Laying Out of Dead Body	...	...	1

In accordance with Section 14 of the Midwives' Act, 1918, 137 claims, amounting to £213 14s. 6d., were received from doctors called in by midwives in cases of emergency. In only three instances was the amount not surcharged to the patient.

Sixty-six routine visits were paid by the Supervisor to the midwives during the year. The Supervisor also interviewed midwives at the Health Office on several occasions. A midwife, who was in contact with a case of Pemphigus Neonatorum, was suspended from practice for 11 days.

Training of Midwives.

No alteration was made during 1936 in the arrangements for the training of midwifery pupils in Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.

During 1936, the rules of the Central Midwives Board dealing with the training of midwifery pupils and the approval by the Board of Training Institutions have been altered considerably. The period of training is lengthened and the course of training will in future be in two parts.

In general, an institution will be approved for one period of training only. Institutions shall not be approved in respect of the first period of training unless at least 500 confinements take place in it annually and there are Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics associated with it and a specialist medical staff, etc. If, however, the Board considers it desirable in the interests of the training of pupil midwives, hospitals which do not satisfy all the prescribed requirements may be approved for the first period of training. Institutions approved for the second period of training must have, along with their associated districts, at least 300 cases annually.

Courses of instruction under the new rules will have to commence not later than 1st November, 1938 in institutions approved for the first period of training, and not later than 1st January, 1939, in institutions approved for the second period of training.

Although Bank Hall Hospital does not fulfil the requirements of the Central Midwives Board in respect of the number of patients treated annually, it is desirable for various reasons that it should be approved for the first period of

training, and application for this approval has been made. It has been an approved training institution for 12 years, and the results of training have been very good. Only generally trained nurses have been accepted as pupils, and preference is given to nurses who receive their general training in the local general hospitals. It is, therefore, very desirable that this arrangement should continue. If the Hospital should cease to be a training school, more trained staff holding the midwifery qualification will have to be employed, and the cost of administration of the hospital will be increased considerably. If it is approved for only the second period of training, the cost of sending pupils to one of the associated districts for training in district work will be considerable.

There appears to be justification for approval for the first period of training, on geographical grounds. The Hospital is the only fully equipped one, to deal with midwifery complications, in North-East Lancashire, and is utilised by neighbouring Authorities.

At the beginning of 1936, 12 nurses were undergoing training, 13 commenced training during the year, and 15 completed training before the end of the year. 16 nurses obtained the certificate of the Central Midwives' Board during 1936.

Infant Welfare Centres.

There are six Infant Welfare Centres, at which Clinics are held as follows :—

Owned by the Local Authority :—					Sessions held.	Medical Officer present at
(1)	Annexe of Bank Hall Maternity Hospital				2 sessions per week.	1 session per week.
(2)	Parker Street	...	...	...	1 session per week.	1 session per fortnight
Rented by the Local Authority :—						
(3)	Ebenezer Sunday School	...	...		1 session per week.	1 session per fortnight
(4)	Rosegrove Wesleyan Sunday School	...			1 session per week.	1 session per fortnight
(5)	Lanebridge Wesleyan Sunday School	...			1 session per week.	1 session per week.
(6)	Mount Olivet Sunday School	...	...		1 session per week.	1 session per fortnight

Attendances.

Eight hundred and fifty-eight infants under 5 years of age attended the Infant Welfare Centres for the first time during 1936. Of these 725 were infants under one year of age, and 133 were children aged one to five years. The number for the previous year was 930. The total attendances of all children during 1936 were 14,563, as compared with 14,006 in 1935. The number of infants under one year of age who attended for the first time represents 63·6% of the total live births notified during the year under review. The Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare held 3,824 consultations at the Centres during 1936, as compared with 3,163 in the previous year.

The average number of attendances during the year per child under one year of age is 17·3.

The attendances of infants and toddlers at the Centres were as follows :—

Aged 0—1 years,	10,770	attendances	or	73·7%	of the total.
Aged 1—2 years,	1,904	„	„	13·7%	„ „
Aged 2—3 years,	1,108	„	„	7·6%	„ „
Aged 3—4 years,	551	„	„	3·6%	„ „
Aged 4—5 years,	230	„	„	1·5%	„ „

Children under 5 years of age are referred from the Infant Welfare Centres to the School Clinic for treatment of minor ailments, vision defects, chronic enlargement of tonsils and adenoids, dental defects and orthopædic conditions. During 1936, 126 pre-school children made 913 attendances for treatment of minor ailments.

The total attendances during the year at the Infant Welfare Centres showed an increase of 557 over that of 1935, but the percentage of children under one year of age who attended for the first time shows little variation in recent years. As formerly, the attendances of children continue to show a marked falling off with each year of age, until they reach school age. Although these older pre-school children are seen regularly in their homes by the Health Visitors, they do not have a routine examination such as is given to the newly-born babies and to school children. Many of the defects which are found when children commence school could be detected at an earlier age, if they were submitted to a periodic medical overhaul. The Assistant Medical Officers, being fully employed on existing clinics, school medical inspection, etc., could not undertake an additional clinic for toddlers, and an addition to the medical staff could not be justified at present. As Mount Olivet Infant Welfare Centre serves only a limited area and the attendances are comparatively small, it was decided that, although weekly sessions would continue to be held there, the Assistant Medical Officer for Child

Welfare would attend fortnightly only, and devote one afternoon per fortnight to a clinic solely for toddlers. This toddlers' session was commenced in April, 1937, and is held in the Elizabeth Street premises, which is the most central Clinic for the purpose.

The attendances at several of the Infant Welfare Centres are affected by the transference of tenants from Clearance Areas to the Corporation Housing Estates. There are no Centres in close proximity to the more recently developed Housing Estates and consideration will have to be given in the near future to the establishment of a Centre to meet the needs of re-housed families.

Consideration was given during 1936 to the provision of a Day Nursery. Very few mothers of young children go out to work, and where they do a relative is generally available to care for the young children. It was decided that there was no evidence of the need at the present time for establishing a Day Nursery in the town.

Health Visiting.

Four of the Health Visitors have been generally employed on home visiting of children under 5 years of age and at Infant Welfare Centres. During the last three years, however, half the time of one of these Health Visitors has been utilised for the visiting of tenants removed from condemned houses to new Corporation houses; another supervises the children in the Nursery School daily; and much of the time of the Health Visitors is employed in attendance at the Centres. Consequently domiciliary visiting has suffered to some extent, children under one year being visited only five times per year, and others only twice per year. An additional Health Visitor has been appointed therefore, and took up duty in April, 1937. She will be employed partly on Infant Welfare work and partly in connection with the Venereal Diseases Clinic.

. A summary of the work carried out by the Health Visitors is given on page 143.

PARTICULARS OF WORK AT THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRES DURING THE YEAR ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

CENTRE.	No. of Sessions	ATTENDANCES												Total		Grand Total	Average per Session	Doctors' Attendances	No. of Doctors' Consultations		Weighted		No. in attendance at end of year and year who were	
		Under 1 yr.		1—2 yrs.		2—3 yrs.		3—4 yrs.		4—5 yrs.														
		1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent											
Ebenezer ...	51	111	1524	8	260	3	146	9	45	1	19	132	1994	2126	42	26	292	93	1630	417	80	172		
Lane Bridge...	52	115	1179	15	300	20	262	10	131	7	59	167	1931	2098	40	47	446	404	1292	791	94	238		
Parker Street.	52	104	1167	10	249	5	135	6	42	2	18	127	1611	1738	33	47	459	202	1271	447	88	135		
Mount Olivet	52	75	1460	7	195	4	234	1	81	1	33	88	2003	2091	40	47	422	204	1530	517	64	138		
Rosegrove ...	50	78	1054	7	224	1	128	2	88	1	10	89	1504	1593	32	24	270	118	1120	435	63	112		
Bank Hall ...	103	242	3661	8	621	3	167	2	134	—	79	255	4662	4917	48	50	724	190	3778	929	232	305		
TOTAL	360	725	10045	55	1849	36	1072	30	521	12	218	858	13705	14563		241	2613	1211	10621	3536	621	1100		

Ante-natal and Post-natal Care.

Ante-natal supervision is available at three clinics, viz.: Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, Parker Street and Rosegrove. No alteration in the days and times of the clinics has been made during 1936. No special ante-natal session is held at Rosegrove, pregnant women being seen on the same afternoon on which the Infant Welfare Session is held. This is for the convenience of the women in this district who are at a considerable distance from the centrally situated ante-natal centres. Ante-natal cases seen at the Rosegrove Centre, who require more detailed investigation than is possible at Rosegrove, are referred to the Bank Hall Clinic. A large number of the expectant mothers who attended the Bank Hall Clinic were subsequently confined in the Maternity Hospital.

The clinics are advisory and of a preventive character, and treatment is not given. Patients in need of treatment are referred to their private doctors, or, if necessary, admitted for ante-natal treatment to Bank Hall Maternity Hospital or the Maternity unit of the Municipal General Hospital. Milk and meals are supplied free or at cost price to necessitous mothers on the recommendation of the medical officer of the clinic, provided such are required for medical reasons.

The General-Practitioner Ante-natal Scheme has been in operation for two years, and works smoothly and effectively. Midwives have found much benefit from having the opinion of the patients' own doctors on cases in which the midwives are conducting the confinements alone; and doctors welcome the opportunity of examining the expectant mothers prior to confinement and so having knowledge of any abnormality or difficulty if called in by the midwife after the onset of labour.

Little use has been made of the Free Midwife Scheme, only one application being received during the year. It would appear that most expectant mothers who engage doctors for their confinements can afford to engage a midwife also, whereas those who are necessitous engage a midwife only.

The ancillary services, viz., Consulting Obstetrician, dental treatment, free meals and meals, sterilized maternity outfits, etc., are available to women under these two schemes, as for women attending the Ante-natal Clinics.

Patients confined in the Maternity Hospital have been encouraged to report six weeks later for a post-natal examination, but the number who do so is relatively small compared with the number who receive ante-natal care. The number of post-natal examinations made by general practitioners is also small. It was, therefore, considered desirable to have one session solely for post-natal examinations at the Bank Hall Clinic premises. As the attendances of infants at the Parker Street Infant Welfare Centre have decreased owing to the removal of the tenants from

condemned property to Corporation Estates, it is considered sufficient that the Assistant Medical Officer for Child Welfare shall attend the Parker Street Centre fortnightly, and have one afternoon each fortnight for a post-natal session in Bank Hall. This post-natal clinic was commenced in April, 1937.

Six hundred and thirty-eight expectant mothers attended the ante-natal clinics during 1936. Of these 547 were new cases who attended for the first time during the year.

The following tables give particulars of the Ante-Natal Care given through the Local Authority's Schemes during 1936:—

(a) Ante-natal Clinics.

Clinic	Times Open	Number of Expectant Mothers			Post-Natal		Total Attendances	Average per Session
		Attending	Attending for the first time	Subsequent Attendances	No. Attending	Attendances		
Bank Hall Clinic	105	473	382	2745	76	152	3279	31.2
Parker Street ...	51	155	155	364	20	20	539	10.0
Rosegrove ...	24	10	10	55	5	5	70	3.0
TOTALS ...	180	638	547	3164	101	177	3888	

(b) General Practitioner Ante-natal Scheme.

Women Examined.		Total Number of examinations by private medical practitioners.
Ante-Natal.	Post-Natal.	
316	21	501

(c) Free Midwife Scheme.

Applications granted	...	...	...	...	1
Applications refused, as not within Income Scale...					—

The percentage of expectant mothers who attended the Ante-natal Clinics was 52.8% of the notified births. The percentage examined under the General Practitioner Ante-natal Scheme was 26.1%. Therefore the total number of expectant mothers who received ante-natal supervision through the Schemes of the Local Authority represented 78.9% of the births notified during the year.

The following table shows how ANTE-NATAL CASES were referred to the Clinics during 1936 :—

	Referred by Private Medical Practitioners	Referred by Midwives	Referred through Child Welfare Clinics, etc.	Came of own accord	Total
Bank Hall Clinic	71	—	14	297	382
Parker Street Clinic	4	80	9	62	155
Rosegrove Clinic	—	—	1	9	10
TOTAL	75	80	24	368	547

The following table shows the use that has been made of the Ante-Natal and Post-Natal services during the last two years :—

	1935		1936	
	New Cases	Total Attendances	New Cases	Total Attendances
Bank Hall Clinic	367	3098	382	3279
Parker Street	140	474	155	539
Rosegrove	17	154	10	70
General Practitioners' Ante- Natal Scheme	235	380	316	501
TOTAL	759	4106	863	4389

Services of Consulting Obstetrician (Memorandum 156/M.C.W.)

The Obstetrical Specialist is on the part-time staff of the Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, the Municipal General Hospital and the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and is Consultant under the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926. His services are obtainable also for domiciliary consultations. He is available, therefore, for all complications of pregnancy, labour or the puerperium, either in the hospitals, Ante-Natal Clinic, or patients' homes. He attends weekly at the Ante-Natal Clinic held at Bank Hall Hospital and examines cases referred to him by the medical officer who carries out the routine work of the Clinic. In addition, he attended by appointment to examine 26 cases referred to him at the Clinic by private medical practitioners. He also held 36 consultations with private practitioners at patients' homes.

The Obstetrician was called in consultation by private medical practitioners in connection with the following complications occurring in patients' homes.

COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY.	No. of Cases.
Contracted Pelvis	2
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	2
Accidental Hæmorrhage	1
Threatened Abortion	1
Incomplete Abortion	3
Pyelitis	1
Hypermesis Gravidarum	2
Toxæmia Albuminuria	2
Pre-eclamptic Toxæmia	1
Mitral Stenosis	1
Hydatidiform Mole	1
Severe Anæmia	1
Other condition	1
COMPLICATIONS OF LABOUR.	
Complicated Breech	1
Obstructed Labour	5
Delayed Labour	1
Other Malpresentation	2
Adherent Placenta	1
COMPLICATIONS OF PUERPERIUM.	
Puerperal Pyrexia	2
Breast Abscess	1
Post-Partum Hæmorrhage	2
Tear of Perinæum	1
Phlegmasia Alba Dolens	1
TOTAL DOMICILIARY CONSULTATIONS...	36

Service of Municipal Midwives.

Consideration was given during the latter part of 1936 to the provisions of the Midwives Act, 1936, with a view to formulating proposals for establishing a service of salaried midwives in the Borough. Interviews were held with representatives of the local branch of the British Medical Association, the Burnley District Nursing Association and the local Midwives' Association. No objection was made to the suggestion that the Council should directly employ Municipal Midwives.

The proposals submitted to the Minister of Health embodied the following :—

- (1) The Council shall themselves directly employ Municipal Midwives.
- (2) The number of midwives to be engaged in the first instance shall be six.
- (3) Each midwife shall attend not more than eighty cases per annum as midwife or maternity nurse.
- (4) The salaries and emoluments of midwives shall be as follows :—

SALARY.—(a) For midwives who are general trained nurses—£200 per annum, rising by annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £250 per annum.

(b) For midwives who hold the C.M.B. qualification only—£180 per annum, rising by annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £230 per annum.

EMOLUMENTS.—Outdoor and indoor uniform, telephone, appliances and washing of professional uniform, etc., which will be undertaken in the Laundry at the Bank Hall Hospital.

Holidays shall be as follows :—

One week-end off duty in every three weeks.

One day off duty per week.

Four weeks' holiday per year.

- (5) The positions held by the six midwives shall be designated for the purposes of the Council's Superannuation Scheme, and the persons appointed will be required to pass a medical examination.
- (6) The positions shall be advertised in the Press, and notice thereof forwarded to each midwife practising in the Council's area.

- (7) The midwives engaged shall be available for attendance on women in their own homes, either as midwives or, if a doctor is engaged for the confinement, as maternity nurses in childbirth, and from time to time thereafter during a period not less than the lying-in period as defined in the Rules for the time being of the Central Midwives Board.
- (8) The midwives shall be allocated districts, but this shall not preclude mothers from having a choice of midwife, provided that a midwife shall not be permitted to attend more than eighty cases per year as mentioned in Clause (3).
- (9) The fees to be charged for the services of a Municipal Midwife as midwife or maternity nurse shall be in accordance with the under-mentioned scale:—

				As Midwife.	As Maternity Nurse.
Under 10/-	...	...	...	Free	Free
Over 10/- but not exceeding 15/-				£0 7 6	£0 5 0
" 15/- " " " 20/-				£0 15 0	£0 10 0
" 20/- " " " 25/-				£1 0 0	£0 15 0
" 25/- " " " 30/-				£1 5 0	£1 0 0
" 30/- " " " 35/-				£1 10 0	£1 5 0
" 35/- " " " 40/-				£1 15 0	£1 10 0
" 40/- " " " 45/-				£1 17 6	£1 12 6
" 45/- " " " 50/-				£2 0 0	£1 15 0
50/- or over	...	...	...	£2 2 0	£1 17 6

Midwives shall collect fees from their patients. The assessment of these shall be referred to the Medical Officer of Health, and outstanding debts to the Borough Treasurer.

- (10) The Municipal Midwives shall not be permitted to receive any personal emoluments from patients.
- (11) The Council shall, within a period of twelve months from the 31st December, 1936, consider the question of paying compensation to midwives who retire voluntarily or are retired compulsorily under the provision of the Act.

Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital.

The Maternity Unit. (21 Beds).

The number of women who entered the Maternity Hospital for their confinements numbered 373. This is 26 more than in the previous year. 358 babies were born; of these 22 were still births and 11 died within 10 days of birth. There were 3 cases of twin births.

Thirty-three of the 355 women delivered during the year were emergency cases, admitted on account of some complication arising shortly before or after the onset of labour. Apart from these, all the women who were admitted had engaged beds previously and received ante-natal supervision at the Clinic attached to the hospital. The number of babies born in Bank Hall Hospital represent 29·3% of the total live and still births registered during the year.

Of the 373 admissions, 18, or 4·9% were patients from adjacent districts.

Three admissions, discharges and deaths of maternity cases are as follows :—

In Hospital on 1st January, 1936	15
Women admitted	373
Discharges	379
Deaths	5
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1936	4
Number admitted for Ante-natal Treatment only	21
Number of Women delivered during the year	355

Average duration of stay of all cases (*i.e.*, Confinement and Ante-natal cases)
14·8 days.

Average duration of stay of confinement cases only—12·6 days.

Daily average number of beds occupied—15·5.

More detailed Statistics will be found in the Appendix.

As in the previous year, the majority of the women admitted to the maternity wards were able to pay, on assessment, only the minimum charge for maintenance and treatment. The assessments of the cases during 1936 were as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	
238 cases at...	1	1	0	per week.
60 cases at...	2	2	0	per week.
38 cases at...	3	3	0	per week.
10 cases at...	4	4	0	per week.
12 County Cases at...	0	10	6	per day.
2 Brierfield Urban District Cases at	4	4	0	per week.
13 Public Assistance Cases at	1	12	6	per week.

The Children's Unit. (24 Cots for Children up to 5 years of age).

The admissions and discharges are as follows :—

Number of Children in Hospital on 1st January, 1936	...	...	...	24
Number of Children admitted during the year	...	...	...	134
Total under treatment	...	...	...	158

Number Discharged :—

(1) In Good Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
(2) Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
(3) Not Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
(4) Removed by Parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Average duration of stay—49 days.							
Daily average number of beds occupied—18·4.							

The diseases from which the children were suffering are given in the Appendix.

Milk and Meals for Children and Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

No alteration has been made in the arrangements for providing milk, meals, etc., to young children and expectant and nursing mothers. (See Report for 1935, page 127). Owing to the improvement in industrial conditions, fewer applicants came within the scale for free meals and milk. Consequently the amount of assistance granted was reduced by 246 gallons of milk and 972 meals as compared with that of the previous year.

All the milk provided is pasteurised.

Cod Liver Oil Emulsion and Malt, and powders containing iron, etc., are supplied free to necessitous cases from the Centres. During 1936, 1,546 lbs. of cod liver oil and malt, and 588 pints of emulsion were issued.

The grants made during the year are as follows :—

	Number Assisted	Amount of Milk Granted—Gallons	Cost to the Authority
MILK:—			
Children	118	2,167	} £ 565
Nursing Mothers	155	2,769	
Expectant Mothers	144	1,194	
TOTAL	417	6,130	

	Cases	No. of Meals Granted	Cost to the Authority
FREE MEALS:—			
Children	11	648	} £ 265
Nursing Mothers	44	4,776	
Expectant Mothers	38	2,256	
TOTAL	93	7,680	

Home Nursing, Home Helps, etc.

The Council has an arrangement with the Burnley District Nursing Association to provide Home Nursing services for expectant mothers, maternity cases in which a midwife is suspended from attendance, cases of puerperal fever and pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough and epidemic diarrhoea in young children, etc.

The following cases were referred to the Association :—

Disease.	Cases.	Visits by Nurses.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6 ...	430
Puerperal Pyrexia	3 ...	56
Discharging Eyes	1 ...	9
Pemphigus	1 ...	23
	—	—
	11 ...	518
	—	—

There has been little demand for Sterilised Maternity Outfits, only one being supplied at part cost.

Although arrangements are in operation for the provision of home helps, and a list of suitable women to act as such is kept, there continues to be very little demand for domestic assistance in the lying-in period. No home helps were supplied during 1936.

Dental Treatment.

Under the scheme for the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and young children, cases are referred by the medical officers of the Ante-natal and Infant Welfare Centres and are dealt with by the Corporation Dentist at the School Dental Clinic on Saturday mornings. Dentures for mothers are made by a private dentist and supplied at prices according to the scale of the Public Dental Service Association. Mothers pay part cost of the dentures according to their means. 47 dental treatment sessions were held, the treatment given being as follows:—

	No. of Cases			Attend-ances	Extrac-tions	Anæsthetics		Fillings	Other Treat-ments
	Old	New	Total			Local	General		
Mothers ...	5	78	83	176	450	54	68	6	35
Children ...	1	40	41	56	67	25	12	2	36

Five mothers were supplied with dentures.

Maternal Mortality.

Seven women died in consequence of pregnancy and childbirth, equivalent to 5.92 maternal deaths per 1,000 live and still births. The maternal mortality for the last five years is as follows:—

1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
6.5	6.5	14.6	5.25	5.92

The registered causes of death were:—

Post-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	1
Pyelo-nephritis of Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	1
Cæsarean Section for contracted pelvis	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Septic Endometritis	...	...	...	...	1
Sepsis due to Abortion...	...	...	...	...	1
Hyperemesis Gravidarum	...	...	...	...	1
Pregnancy with Decidual Endometritis	...	...	...	...	1

All deaths of women who died in or in consequence of child-birth and women dying in the puerperium from diseases not directly connected with pregnancy were investigated and reported to the Ministry of Health. Thirteen deaths were thus investigated, as compared with nine in 1935. In addition, three deaths, which occurred in Burnley, were patients from the areas of adjoining Authorities who were admitted to hospital on account of complications.

An analysis of the thirteen deaths shows that in ten cases there was disease existing prior to the pregnancy and confinement; two suffered from disease of the respiratory system, three from heart disease, four from disease of the genito-urinary system, and one from anæmia and malnutrition. In seven of these cases pregnancy should definitely have been avoided. Eleven cases received ante-natal care; the remaining two were cases of abortion in the early months of pregnancy.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.

Arrangements are in operation for investigation of notified cases, the services of a consulting obstetrician both in the patient's home and in hospital, the bacteriological examination, hospital treatment and home nursing of cases.

Only one case of Puerperal Fever was notified during the year (0.85 per 1,000 live and still births). This case was delivered in her own home and was removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital suffering from streptococcal septi-cæmia. Another case of puerperal fever, following abortion, was brought to notice after death.

Twenty-three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified, eighteen of which occurred in hospitals. Of the five occurring in private domiciliary practice, three were removed to hospital for treatment. Twelve cases occurred in the Maternity Hospital, nine of which had pre-existing disease, which was responsible for the pyrexia. Six occurred in the Municipal General Hospital, and all had pre-existing disease. Of the five cases occurring in their own homes, one had pre-existing disease.

The incidence and deaths from puerperal fever during the last ten years are as follows:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Cases notified ...	6	4	7	8	7	4	4	7	1	1
Cases per 1,000										
Births	4.0	2.7	5.0	6.0	5.0	3.2	3.2	6.0	0.88	0.85
No. of Deaths...	1	—	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	2

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Twelve cases were notified during 1936, of which five were notified from hospitals. Two of the hospital cases were born outside the Borough and were sent into hospitals in Burnley for treatment of the Ophthalmia. The actual number of Burnley cases is, therefore, ten. In accordance with the arrangements for home nursing, the district nurses attended 7 cases in their own homes, and one of the hospital cases, after discharge from hospital, making 430 visits altogether. One case died in hospital of broncho-pneumonia while still under treatment for ophthalmia.

The incidence of ophthalmia neonatorum and the results of treatment of cases during the last five years are as follows :—

		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936
Cases notified ...	...	16	...	10	...	6	...	7	...	12
Rate per 1,000										
registered births	...	13·7	...	9·0	...	5·1	...	6·2	...	10·7
Treated at home	...	12	...	4	...	3	...	4	...	7
Treated in hospital	...	4	...	6	...	3	...	3	...	5
Vision unimpaired	...	15	...	9	...	6	...	4	...	11
Vision impaired	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	—
Total blindness...	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
Deaths ...	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	1
Left town before com- pletion of treatment...		—	...	—	...	—	...	2	...	—

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

One case of Pemphigus Neonatorum occurred in the practice of a midwife. The midwife was suspended from duty and arrangements made for the nursing of the case.

Still-Births.

Sixty-nine still-births were notified during 1936, compared with sixty-five in 1935. Investigation into still-births is carried on by the Health Visitors.

The following is a summary of the information obtained :—

Still-births occurring at home	...	...	...	34
" " in Hospitals	...	...	...	32
" " in Private Nursing Home	...			3
				—
				69
				—

„	„	in Primipara	...	...	...	27
„	„	in Multipara	...	...	...	36
Not	investigated	...	...	...	...	6

DURATION OF PREGNANCY.

Full term	...	...	...	...	...	36
Premature	...	...	...	...	...	27
Not ascertained	...	...	...	...	...	6

In order to trace any factors contributing to the still-births, the following particulars were obtained :—

CONDITIONS IN MOTHER :

Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	3
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	8
Premature Separation of Placenta	...	...	...	...	1
Prolonged Labour	...	...	...	...	3
Forceps Delivery	...	...	...	...	13
History of Fall or Shock	...	...	...	...	3
Placenta Prævia	...	...	...	...	3
Induction of Labour	...	...	...	...	1
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1
Cardiac Disease	...	...	...	...	1
Hyperpiesia	...	...	...	...	1
Hyperemesis Gravidarum	...	...	...	...	1
Tonic Contraction of Uterus	...	...	...	...	1
Uterine Tumour	...	...	...	...	1
Cæsarean Section	...	...	...	...	2
Malpresentation	...	...	...	...	10

CONDITIONS IN CHILD :

Congenital Malformation	...	...	...	...	4
Premature	...	...	...	...	3
Cord round neck	...	...	...	...	3
NOT INVESTIGATED	...	...	...	...	6

Infant Life Protection.

The supervision of infants under the age of nine years received for nursing and maintenance for reward, is carried out by a Health Visitor. All the children were found to be well cared for.

The following return relates to the administration of Part I. of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932 :—

- (a) Number of persons receiving children for reward on the Register at the end of the year 7
- (b) Number of children on the Register :—
- | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (i) at the end of the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| (ii) who died during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| (iii) on whom inquests were held during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
- (c) Number of Infant Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were :—
- | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (i) Health Visitors | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| (ii) Female, other than Health Visitors | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| (iii) Male | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
- (d) Number of persons (in addition to or in lieu of Visitors under (c) above) authorised to visit under the proviso to Section 2(2) of the Act of 1908 —
- (e) Proceedings taken during the year :—
- Number of Cases—Nil.
- Section of Act under which taken—Nil.
- (f) Number of cases in which the local authority has given a sanction during the year :—
- | | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| (i) Under (a) of Section 3 of the Act of 1908 | ... | Nil |
| (ii) Under (b) of Section 3 of the Act of 1908 | ... | Nil |
| (iii) Under (c) of Section 3 of the Act of 1908 | ... | Nil |
- (g) Number of orders obtained during the year under Section 67 of the Act of 1932 :—
- | | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| (i) from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction... | ... | Nil |
| (ii) from a Single Justice | ... | Nil |

Boarded-out Children.

All children boarded-out in the town are visited and supervised by a Health Visitor, 273 visits being made during the year. The number of children boarded-out in Burnley on 31st December, 1936 was as follows :—

Burnley Public Assistance Cases	...	...	...	12
Lancashire County Public Assistance Cases	...	...	...	9
Blackpool Public Assistance Cases	...	...	...	2
Cheshire County Public Assistance Cases	...	...	...	2
				—
Total	...	...	...	25
				—

Actino-Therapy.

Actino-Therapy for pre-school children, school children and pregnant and nursing mothers is available at the "light" clinic attached to Bank Hall Infant Welfare Centre. Two sessions are held weekly for out-patients and two sessions for in-patient children in Bank Hall Hospital. Additional treatment, when necessary, is given by appointment. Three mercury vapour lamps are in use.

In addition, 37 expectant mothers, referred from the Ante-Natal Clinics, 35 children from the Children's Ward of Bank Hall Hospital, and 46 children from the Infant Welfare Centres were X-rayed at the Municipal General Hospital.

Debilitated, malnourished and physically retarded children and debilitated mothers are referred for "light" treatment. The following is a summary of the work carried out :—

BANK HALL ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC.

	New Cases	Remaining from 1935	Total Cases under treatment	RESULT		Remaining under treatment at end of 1936
				Improved	I.S.Q.	
In-patients, Children's Ward, Bank Hall Hospital	34	2	36	21	1	8
Cases referred from Child Welfare Centres	74	16	90	39	4	34
Pregnant and Nursing Mothers	14	—	14	7	1	3
	122	18	140	67	6	45

Orthopædic Treatment.

No new developments or changes have been effected in the orthopædic scheme during 1936. A full report on the work of the Orthopædic Clinic, with separate statistics of school children, and children under school age, are given on pages 31 to 36 of my Report as School Medical Officer, which is bound with this Report.

Forty-one children under 5 years of age were examined by the Orthopædic Surgeon, equivalent to 12.5% of the total cases seen at the Orthopædic Clinic. There were 1,217 attendances. They suffered chiefly from congenital deformities, bone deformities resulting from infantile rickets and birth palsies. Six cases required treatment in an Orthopædic Hospital, the remainder having their defects corrected by massage, splints or other appliances. A further 63 pre-school children were given remedial exercises, breathing exercises or corrective treatment for postural defects. The attendances numbered 716.

DETAILS OF THE WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS DURING 1936.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Visits to newly born infants ...	...	1,111						
Re-visits—1st year ...	...	4,847						
2nd „ ...	...	2,373						
3rd „ ...	...	2,356						
4th „ ...	...	2,187						
5th „ ...	...	1,833	...	...	...	...	...	14,707
Visits to :—								
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380
Infantile deaths ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Still-births ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Midwives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Ante-Natal cases (re admission to Maternity Hospital) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	874
Post-Natal cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,168
Infant Life Protection cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Number of Sessions at the Infant Welfare Centres ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257
Number of Attendances at the Centres by the Health Visitors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	343

TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of Sessions held at the Dispensary (Day, 150; Evening, 50) ...	...	200						
Visits to Tuberculous cases :—								
Notification under Tuberculosis Regulations ...	...	116						
For Dispensary purposes ...	...	3,050						
								3,166
Patients' Attendances at Dispensary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,499

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Number of days on which the School Clinic was open ...	...	310						
Number of attendances at Clinic ...	...	50,977						
Number of visits paid to School Children ...	...	8,189						
Special visits to Schools for Cleanliness Inspection ...	...	136						
Number of children examined ...	...	39,699						

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

Visits to Boarded-out Children	273						
------------------------------------	-----	-----	--	--	--	--	--	--

HOUSING.

Visits by Lady Supervisor to Corporation Houses	1,091						
---	-----	-------	--	--	--	--	--	--

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TABLE 1.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE
IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1936.

Causes of Death.	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M	616	46	7	8	12	20	27	42	57	139	161	97
	F	675	25	9	7	5	20	32	39	66	126	173	173
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Measles	M	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	M	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Diphtheria	M	5	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Influenza	M	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	3	1
	F	9	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	5
7 Encephalitis Lethargica ...	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
8 Cerebro-spinal Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	34	—	—	1	—	1	5	8	7	8	4	—
	F	22	—	—	—	—	7	3	3	7	2	—	—
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases	M	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	8	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	—	—	1	—
11 Syphilis	M	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Cancer, Malignant Disease ..	M	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	18	24	14
	F	94	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	15	25	21	22
14 Diabetes	M	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	2	—
	F	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	6	2
15 Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	M	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	11	6
	F	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	18	11
16 Heart Disease	M	177	—	—	—	2	—	6	10	13	51	62	33
	F	220	—	—	—	—	4	3	13	15	43	66	76
17 Aneurysm	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Other Circulatory Diseases ..	M	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	11	9
	F	33	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	16	13

APPENDIX 1.

TABLE 2.

	Total	Males	Females	Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 and over
				M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
Males	1292	616		45	7	8	12	21	69	196	161	97
Females			676	26	9	7	5	20	72	192	172	17
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases:												
Measles	2	1	1	—	1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	7	4	3	2 1	— 1	2 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	7	5	2	—	—	1 1	4 1	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	16	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	1 1	4 2	3 —	1 4
Erysipelas	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	—	— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 1	1 —	—
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	55	34	21	—	—	1 —	—	2 7	13 6	14 8	4 —	—
Tuberculosis of the Central Nervous System	4	1	3	—	1 —	— 1	—	— 2	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	2	—	2	—	—	—	1 —	—	1 —	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of the Vertebral Column	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1 —	1 —	— 1	—
Tuberculosis of the Bones and Joints	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 —	—	—	—
Syphilis	3	2	1	1 1	—	—	—	—	—	1 —	—	—
Purulent infection Septicæmia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 —	—	—	—	—
Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases	1	—	1	—	— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer and other Tumours:—												
Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	10	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	— 1	5 1	1 1	1 —
Cancer of the Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	74	33	41	—	—	—	—	—	— 2	11 12	16 11	6 16
Cancer of the Respiratory Organs	14	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	5 2	— 2	2 —
Cancer of the Uterus	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	— 2	— 12	— 2	— 1
Cancer of other Female Genital Organs	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	— 1	— 3	— 1	— —
Cancer of the Breast	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	— 1	— 6	— 2	— 4
Cancer of the Male Genito-Urinary Organs	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 —	2 —	4 —
Cancer of the Skin	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	— —
Cancer of other or Unspecified Organs	10	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	— 2	1 3	1 2	1 —
Non-Malignant Tumours	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1	—	1 —
Tumours of Undetermined Nature	6	2	4	—	—	—	1 —	— 2	—	1 —	— 1	— 1
Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands and other General Diseases:—												
Rheumatic Fever	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2	—	— 1
Chronic Rheumatism, Osteo-Arthritis	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2	— 2	1 1
Diabetes	18	6	12	—	—	—	—	1 —	—	4 4	1 6	— 2
Diseases of the Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands	7	2	5	—	—	—	—	1 1	—	1 2	— 2	— —
Diseases of the Adrenals	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 —	—	—	— —

TABLE 2.—(CONTINUED).

	Total	Males	Females	Under 1		1-2		2-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65-75		7 and over
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs:—																				
Anæmia, Chlorosis	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs:—																				
Encephalitis	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cerebral Hæmorrhage,																				
Apoplexy, etc.	74	27	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	18	11	18	6
Other forms of Insanity	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—
Infantile Convulsions (under 5 years of age)	8	5	3	5	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Ear and of the Mastoid Sinus	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Circulatory System:—																				
Pericarditis	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Acute Endocarditis	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Endocarditis,																				
Valvular Disease	79	31	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	7	13	16	8	13	1	—
Diseases of the Myocardium ...	220	94	126	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	4	28	31	34	41	29	4
Diseases of the Coronary Arteries,																				
Angina Pectoris	20	13	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	2	5	1	1	—
Other Diseases of the Heart ...	65	27	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	11	11	13	8	2	1
Aneurysm	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Arterio-Sclerosis	80	44	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	3	14	18	12
Gangrene	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Other Diseases of the Arteries ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Veins (Varix, Hæmorrhoids, Phlebitis, etc. ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory System:—																				
Diseases of the Larynx	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	46	24	22	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	8	3	4	9	6	—
Broncho-pneumonia	24	10	14	2	5	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	1	2	2	4	—	—
Lobar Pneumonia	21	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	2	2	2	1	—
Pneumonia (not otherwise defined)	7	6	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Pleurisy	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Congestion and Hæmorrhagic																				
Infarct of Lung, etc.	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Asthma	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

Showing Causes of Death for the Year 1936.

St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley Wd.	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*Munic. Hos.	*P. Bk. Inst'n.	*Victoria Hos.	*Bk. Hall Hos.	*Inf. Dis. Hos.	
-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs:—
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Anæmia, Chlorosis
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Leukæmia, Aleukæmia
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs:—
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	Encephalitis
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Meningitis
9	4	5	4	5	9	10	6	6	5	6	5	7	3	-	-	-	Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy, etc.
-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	Other forms of Insanity
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Epilepsy
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	4	-	-	-	1	2	-	Infantile Convulsions (under 5 years of age)
1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	Other Diseases of the Nervous System
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	Diseases of the Ear and of the Mastoid Sinus
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Diseases of the Circulatory System:—
-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pericarditis
7	7	6	4	2	6	12	5	7	5	7	11	17	2	5	1	-	Acute Endocarditis
34	8	9	23	10	23	15	13	19	11	28	27	25	17	3	-	-	Chronic Endocarditis, Valvular Disease
1	1	3	-	2	5	-	2	1	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	Diseases of the Myocardium
29	10	2	3	2	4	5	1	6	-	2	1	16	-	1	-	-	Diseases of the Coronary Arteries, Angina Pectoris
11	8	2	1	8	2	6	7	12	7	7	9	12	10	-	-	-	Other Diseases of the Heart
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	Aneurysm
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Arterio Sclerosis
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gangrene
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Diseases of the Arteries
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Diseases of the Veins (Varix, Hæmorrhoids, Phlebitis, etc.)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Diseases of the Respiratory System:—
7	3	7	4	2	4	4	1	5	1	7	1	5	2	-	1	-	Diseases of the Larynx
2	2	1	2	3	-	3	1	4	2	1	3	9	-	2	-	-	Bronchitis
5	4	-	-	-	1	4	-	2	2	2	1	8	-	1	-	-	Broncho-Pneumonia
2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	Lobar Pneumonia
1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	Pneumonia (not otherwise defined)
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	Pleurisy
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Congestion and Hæmorrhagic Infarct of Lung, etc.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Asthma
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System

TABLE 2.—(CONTINUED).

[illegible]

Showing Causes of Death for the Year 1936.

St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley Wd.	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*Munic. Hos.	*P. Bk. Inst'n.	*Victoria Hos.	*Bk. Hall Hos.	*Inf. Dis. Hos.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	Diseases of the Digestive System:
7	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	1	2	2	6	-	10	-	-	Diseases of the Buccal Cavity,
1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	Pharynx, etc.
3	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	Diseases of the Oesophagus
2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	Ulcer of the stomach or Duodenum
1	-	-	2	2	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	6	-	7	1	-	Other Diseases of the Stomach
1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	Diarrhoea and Enteritis
1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	Appendicitis
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Other Diseases of the Intestines
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Cirrhosis of the Liver
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	Biliary Calculi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Diseases of the Gall Bladder and Ducts
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa:—
-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Acute Nephritis
5	2	-	-	3	2	2	3	3	-	2	3	4	-	3	1	-	Chronic Nephritis
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nephritis not stated to be Acute or Chronic
-	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	Other Diseases of the Kidney and Annexa
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	Diseases of the Bladder
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc.
1	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	Diseases of the Prostate
2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal State:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	Other Accidents of Pregnancy
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Puerperal Hæmorrhage
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	Puerperal Sepsis
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Other Toxæmias of Pregnancy
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Other Accidents of Childbirth
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Carbuncle, Boil
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Cellulitis and Abscess
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	Other Diseases of the Skin and its Annexa
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Acute Infective Osteomyelitis and Periostitis
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Other Diseases of the Bones

TABLE 2.—(CONTINUED).

	Total	Males	Females	Under 1		1-2		2-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65-75		75 and over	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Congenital Malformations:—																					
Congenital Malformations	8	5	3	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Early Infancy:—																					
Congenital Debility	3	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	29	18	11	18	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Age:—																					
Old Age	39	14	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	11	19	
Deaths from Violence:—																					
Suicide by Liquid or Solid Poisons and Corrosive Substances	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide by Poisonous Gas	12	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide by Drowning	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide by Jumping from High Place	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Suicide by other Means	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidentals Burns (conflagration excepted)	5	3	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidental Drowning	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidental Injury by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Accidental Injury by Fall, Crushing, etc.	29	21	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	1	4	1	4	1	3	3	1	2
Other and Unstated forms of Accidental Violence	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violent Deaths of Unstated Nature (i.e., Accidental, Suicidal, etc.)...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ill-Defined Diseases:—																					
Cause of Death Unstated or Ill-defined	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	1292	616	676	45	26	7	9	8	7	12	5	21	20	69	72	196	192	161	172	97	173

*The deaths in Institutions are also included in

Showing Causes of Death for the Year 1936.

St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley W'd.	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*Munic. Hos.	*P. Bk. Inst'n.	*Victoria Hos.	*Bk. Hall Hos.	*Inf. Dis. Hos.	
3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	Congenital Malformations:— Congenital Malformations
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	Diseases of Early Infancy:— Congenital Debility
3	1	1	1	1	-	2	3	5	2	6	4	2	-	-	18	-	Premature Birth
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	Injury at Birth
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy
6	3	2	3	3	6	3	2	5	2	1	3	10	10	-	-	-	Old Age:— Old Age
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Deaths from Violence:— Suicide by Liquid or Solid Poisons and Corrosive Substances
1	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	Suicide by Poisonous Gas
1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suicide by Drowning
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Suicide by jumping from High Place
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Suicide by other Means
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	Accidental Burns (conflagration excepted)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Accidental Drowning
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	Accidental Injury by Cutting or Piercing Instruments
4	2	1	2	1	3	3	5	3	-	1	4	9	-	8	-	-	Accidental injury by fall, Crushing, etc.
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other and Unstated forms of Accidental Violence
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Violent Deaths of Unstated Nature (i.e., Accidental, Suicidal, etc.)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Ill-Defined Diseases:— Cause of Death unstated or Ill-defined
216	95	69	74	58	126	113	103	113	71	135	119	245	57	107	36	9	

the Wards in which the person usually resided.

TABLE 3.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1936 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	R.G's Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Live Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett.		Number	Rate	Non-residents registered in the District.	Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate					Numb'r	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Numb'r	Rate.
1926	99,600	1607	1600	16.1	1449	14.5	199	62	138	86	1312	13.2
1927	99,270	1509	1507	15.2	1708	17.1	232	53	166	110	1529	15.4
1928	100,700	1520	1501	15.0	1513	15.1	223	55	119	79	1345	13.3
1929	100,200	1425	1403	14.0	1690	16.8	240	57	147	104	1507	15.0
1930	100,200	1336	1338	13.35	1446	14.4	235	63	101	75	1274	12.7
1931	99,180	1333	1292	13.03	1616	16.3	268	63	111	86	1411	14.2
1932	97,210	1184	1169	12.0	1447	14.9	253	70	101	86	1264	13.0
1933	95,900	1197	1165	12.15	1643	17.13	278	60	87	74.7	1425	14.66
1934	94,300	1134	1110	11.76	1507	15.98	280	47	78	70.3	1274	13.51
1935	93,100	1133	1085	11.65	1593	17.11	294	68	72	66.4	1367	14.68
Average 10 years	97,966	1338	1317	13.42	1561	15.93	250	60	112	83.7	1371	13.96
1936	91,390	1155	1117	12.22	1550	16.96	308	50	71	63.6	1292	14.13

TABLE 4.—Distribution of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1936.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.																	
	St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley Wood	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	Primrose Bank Inst'n	Municipal Hospital	Victoria Hospital	Bank Hall Hospital	Inf. Dis. Hos.	TOTAL
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	33	9	22	8	6	16	7	14	12	10	19	12	3	32	1	—	—	204
Erysipelas	12	4	3	—	1	3	1	5	4	1	5	2	—	15	3	1	—	60
Scarlet Fever	31	8	5	5	5	14	3	19	7	3	10	7	—	3	—	—	—	120
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quarperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Quarperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	11	—	23
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	12
Primary Pneumonia	17	12	4	6	8	8	9	15	12	8	23	8	—	5	3	—	—	138
Influenzal Pneumonia	4	—	3	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	18
Acute Polio-Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	12	15	6	4	8	12	6	24	8	6	21	40	1	1	—	—	—	164
German Measles	3	1	—	1	2	4	4	5	5	3	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	38
Tuberculosis of Lungs* ...	8	6	1	1	3	4	10	7	—	1	10	7	—	12	—	—	—	70
Other Forms of Tuberculosis* ...	7	3	4	1	2	6	4	5	2	—	4	2	—	1	5	—	—	46
TOTALS	129	59	49	26	39	68	48	97	51	33	97	85	4	80	18	14	—	897

*Primary Notifications.

TABLE 5.—Seasonal prevalence of the Infectious Diseases notified in 1936.

DISEASE.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	10	23	15	15	13	9	14	25	22	8	13	37	204
Erysipelas	6	3	5	9	6	2	6	3	3	5	4	8	60
Scarlet Fever	16	17	23	14	10	2	5	4	7	10	8	4	120
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1	1	2	—	3	2	3	3	2	1	4	1	23
Ophthalmia Neo-natorum	—	1	4	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	12
Primary Pneumonia	19	12	10	12	17	11	11	6	6	16	7	11	138
Influenzal Pneumonia	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	4	1	4	18
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	71	22	17	22	4	2	7	10	1	1	4	3	164
German Measles	6	2	3	6	5	6	4	1	1	3	—	1	38
Tuberculosis of Lungs	8	9	5	3	4	6	2	10	9	4	6	4	70
Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	5	6	4	3	2	2	4	3	3	5	3	46
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	149	96	90	88	67	44	54	68	55	57	53	76	897

TABLE 6.

APPENDIX 1.

Number of Notifications of Infectious Diseases, 1918-1936.

DISEASE.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	41	181	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup ...	54	73	96	206	118	105	103	163	142	154	95	137	90	86	86	159	347	254	204
Epidemic	49	79	77	68	57	68	70	103	50	51	87	77	81	56	49	60	82	60	60
Epidemic Fever	32	127	176	163	478	597	76	209	143	101	144	481	242	194	178	760	354	214	120
Epidemic Fever	6	7	9	16	5	14	23	5	21	1	5	7	5	3	4	2	1	—	1
Epidemic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Fever	3	10	3	9	3	2	4	4	2	6	4	7	8	7	4	4	7	1	1
Epidemic Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	28	12	17	17	20	34	16	29	23
Epidemic Spinal Meningitis	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	4	2	6	3	—
Epidemic Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	1	2	1	—	3	3	—	2	—	1	2	1	1	1	2	—	—
Epidemic Neonatorum ...	16	22	18	29	15	13	21	11	18	11	6	7	17	15	16	10	6	7	12
Epidemic Primary Pneumonia	—	82	91	78	85	94	102	150	160	172	197	253	173	271	195	208	139	158	138
Epidemic Influenzal Pneumonia	—	72	8	8	19	2	36	30	13	38	17	45	16	51	31	48	10	18	18
Epidemic	—	87	42	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Epidemic	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
Epidemic Lethargica ...	—	1	4	1	3	7	6	3	3	13	4	5	4	5	4	3	5	3	1
Epidemic Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Epidemic and German Measles	1317	1749	290	147	3423	193	614	2323	2220	1192	1405	235	2373	878	338	2367	236	3108	202
Epidemic Tuberculosis of Lungs ...	124	126	110	122	155	172	143	126	120	100	131	100	112	91	115	86	74	63	70
Epidemic Forms of Tuber- culosis	56	59	56	63	78	85	92	85	68	72	60	52	55	46	57	53	41	33	46
TOTAL	1657	2499	983	922	4441	1354	1295	3217	2968	1970	2367	1420	3195	1722	1103	3801	1330	3952	897

† Primary Notifications.

TABLE 7—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1936.

APPENDIX 1.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Notifi- cations and Deaths.	At all Ages.	CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS.													Total cases removed to Iso- lation Hospital.
			At Ages—Years.													
			Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over		
Small Pox	Notified Deaths	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Cholera	Notified Deaths	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	Notified Deaths	204 7	1 —	6 —	10 1	8 —	11 1	90 1	51 4	11 —	14 —	2 —	— —	— —	192	
Erysipelas	Notified Deaths	60 2	2 —	— —	1 —	1 —	— —	1 —	1 —	1 —	4 —	6 —	28 —	15 2	5	
Scarlet Fever	Notified Deaths	120 —	— —	3 —	7 —	13 —	8 —	52 —	17 —	11 —	7 —	2 —	— —	— —	83	
Typhus Fever	Notified Deaths	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	
Enteric Fever	Notified Deaths	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	—	
Relapsing Fever	Notified Deaths	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	
Continued Fever	Notified Deaths	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	
Puerperal Fever	Notified Deaths	1 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	5	
Puerperal Pyrexia	Notified Deaths	23 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	16 —	5 —	— —	— —	—	
	Notified Deaths	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	

TABLE 8—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS, YEAR 1936.

APPENDIX 1.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Local Adjusted Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.		Death Rate from other Tuberc'sis Diseases.	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Total Births).		
				Year 1936	Average 5 years 1931/1935		Puerperal Sepsis	Other Causes.	TOTAL.
England and Wales ...	14·8	12·1	—	59	62	0·11	1·34	2·31	3·65
122 Great Towns ...	14·9	12·3	—	63	—	—	—	—	—
BURNLEY ...	12·22	14·13	15·26	63·56	76·74	0·60	1·69	4·23	5·92
Birkenhead ...	17·2	12·6	13·7	63	76	0·79	1·96	2·34	4·30
Blackburn ...	11·7	14·3	14·7	64·6	64	0·68	1·40	4·91	6·31
Bolton ...	12·4	13·7	14·9	58	68	0·56	0·43	3·93	4·36
Bury ...	13·91	13·56	13·69	56	68	0·48	1·14	3·43	4·57
Halifax ...	12·3	15·2	14·9	68	83	0·61	1·56	5·46	7·02
Huddersfield ...	12·30	14·10	14·52	63	53	0·46	1·97	3·94	5·91
Manchester ...	14·71	13·50	15·39	77	77	0·87	1·69	3·29	4·98
Oldham ...	12·86	14·94	16·73	70	78	0·44	1·68	4·48	6·16
Preston ...	14·43	14·10	15·65	83	81	0·59	4·01	4·59	8·60
Rochdale ...	11·75	15·10	15·86	69	78	0·53	—	3·51	3·51
Salford ...	15·0	14·0	16·5	90	90	1·0	1·5	3·7	5·2
St. Helens ...	18·3	12·1	14·9	56·1	90·6	0·67	2·42	2·42	4·84
Stockport ...	13·65	13·16	13·82	75·6	69·03	0·62	—	3·15	3·15
Wallasey ...	13·7	12·9	12·64	65·9	49·2	0·64	1·45	—	1·45
Warrington ...	15·8	12·2	14·6	90	79	0·8	—	5·4	5·4
Wigan ...	17·06	12·68	15·22	82	93	0·57	0·65	1·96	2·61

TABLE 9.—VITAL STATISTICS OF THE TWELVE WARDS.

WARDS.	Enumerated Population Census 1931	Acreage (as given in Census 1931)	No. of live Births Registered in the District	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths of Residents	Death Rate	No. of cases of notifiable Infectious Disease (excluding Tuberculosis)	Rate per 1,000 of Population			Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births
								Cases of Infectious Disease	Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	Deaths from Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	
St. Andrew's	15,370	835	137	8.9	216	14.1	114	7.4	0.52	1.11	73.0
Danes House	7,535	140	72	9.5	95	12.6	50	6.6	0.66	1.33	27.7
Stoneyholme	5,470	547	58	10.6	69	12.6	44	8.0	0.73	1.46	51.7
St. Peter's	5,249	113	51	9.7	74	14.1	24	4.6	0.95	1.33	19.6
St. Paul's	5,162	156	47	9.1	58	11.2	34	6.6	0.38	1.16	63.8
Fulledge	10,059	742	113	11.2	126	12.5	58	5.8	1.19	0.79	35.4
Burnley Wood	8,102	360	78	9.6	113	13.9	34	4.2	0.37	1.60	64.1
Healey	8,797	463	101	11.5	103	11.7	85	9.7	0.23	0.57	69.3
Trinity	6,796	91	99	13.1	43	6.3	49	7.2	0.29	1.62	30.8
Whittlefield	4,986	246	61	12.2	71	14.2	32	6.4	0.60	1.20	114.7
Gannow	10,762	476	153	14.2	135	12.5	83	7.7	1.21	1.11	91.5
Lowerhouse	9,970	517	86	8.6	119	11.9	76	7.6	0.60	0.80	81.4
Municipal Hospital ...	—	—	56†	—	245*	—	67	—	—	—	—
Primrose Bank Inst'n ...	—	—	—	—	57*	—	4	—	—	—	—
Victoria Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	107*	—	13	—	—	—	—
Bank Hall Maternity & Children's Hospital ...	—	—	331†	—	36*	—	14	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases Hospital	—	—	—	—	9*	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS for the Town as a whole ..	98,258	4,686	1,056	12.22	1,292	14.13	781	8.5	0.71	1.21	63.6

*These figures are included in the Wards in which the persons resided.

†These births are allocated to the Ward in which the mother resided.

TABLE 10.—Showing Birth Rates, Mortality Rates from all causes, from Tuberculosis of the Lungs, Respiratory Diseases, and Malignant Diseases, together with Infantile Mortality and Infantile Diarrhoea Death Rates per 1,000 Births.

APPENDIX 1.

Year.	Popula- tion.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Mortality Rates per 1,000 Population from			Infantile Diarrhoea Death Rate per 1,000 Births.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births, England & Wales.
				Pul- monary Tuber- culosis.	Respirat'y Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuber sis)	Malignant Diseases.			
1882-1886	—	38.9	23.2	2.31	5.15	0.24	34.9	212	142
1887-1891	—	35.9	22.2	1.64	6.21	0.30	27.9	217	145
1892... ..	88,019	35.9	20.9	1.96	5.79	0.36	15.8	189	148
1893... ..	89,022	35.4	22.8	2.00	5.12	0.52	46.1	227	159
1894... ..	90,024	34.5	19.9	2.25	4.04	0.36	16.7	174	137
1895... ..	91,027	35.0	25.6	2.08	7.02	0.44	54.9	249	161
1896... ..	92,030	34.6	20.2	2.00	4.38	0.50	16.2	173	148
Average 5 years ...	93,033	33.8	22.1	2.21	3.60	0.59	26.9	223	156
1897... ..	94,036	31.9	19.0	1.82	3.58	0.55	44.6	194	160
1898... ..	95,039	29.9	23.6	1.78	4.22	0.57	82.8	273	163
1900... ..	96,041	30.5	19.7	1.67	4.23	0.54	51.1	208	154
1901... ..	*97,043	27.5	18.9	1.65	3.68	0.69	58.6	227	151
Average 5 years ...	97,043	30.7	20.7	1.83	3.86	0.59	52.8	225	157
1902... ..	98,158	29.6	19.3	1.44	3.96	0.85	23.4	175	133
1903... ..	99,061	27.3	18.7	1.51	3.88	0.55	42.4	216	132
1904... ..	99,971	26.8	19.4	1.49	3.62	0.64	70.8	232	145
1905... ..	100,889	26.3	16.6	1.46	3.13	0.73	46.1	174	128
1906... ..	101,816	28.0	19.9	1.38	4.04	0.72	73.3	212	132
Average 5 years ...	101,816	27.6	18.8	1.46	3.73	0.70	51.2	202	134
1907... ..	102,751	29.0	17.7	1.38	4.14	0.67	24.1	156	118
1908... ..	103,696	28.6	18.2	1.23	3.41	0.80	52.2	201	120
1909... ..	104,648	25.4	16.3	1.15	3.90	0.56	21.5	157	109
1910... ..	105,610	25.4	16.5	1.03	3.18	0.84	37.0	168	105
1911... ..	*106,322	23.2	18.1	1.04	3.16	0.77	81.3	210	130
Average 5 years ...	106,322	26.3	17.4	1.17	3.56	0.73	43.2	178	116
1912... ..	108,012	23.0	15.0	0.85	3.36	0.82	14.5	145	95
1913... ..	109,021	22.8	16.8	0.96	3.31	0.90	49.8	174	108
1914... ..	110,040	23.5	16.4	1.02	3.77	0.85	27.0	158	105
1915... ..	103,098	19.5	16.9	0.88	4.08	0.76	38.8	166	110
1916... ..	100,183	16.5	17.3	0.94	3.76	1.15	19.4	151	91
Average 5 years ...	100,183	21.1	16.5	0.93	3.66	0.90	29.9	159	102
1917... ..	93,779	14.4	16.0	1.12	3.44	0.94	12.6	143	96
1918... ..	90,770	14.3	18.9	0.85	4.02	1.22	5.5	126	97
1919... ..	102,391	15.6	15.2	0.91	3.67	1.03	8.7	118	89
1920... ..	105,030	23.3	14.1	0.72	2.90	1.22	13.8	129	80
1921... ..	*105,300	22.3	13.6	0.64	2.73	1.41	17.9	118	83
Average 5 years ...	105,300	18.0	15.6	0.85	3.35	1.16	11.7	127	89
1922... ..	105,100	18.6	15.4	0.87	3.28	1.03	6.1	114	77
1923... ..	104,800	17.4	13.4	0.90	2.69	1.38	4.9	103	69
1924... ..	103,400	16.4	14.8	0.70	3.59	1.14	8.2	126	75
1925... ..	102,300	16.0	14.8	0.81	3.17	1.23	3.0	109	75
1926... ..	99,600	16.1	13.2	0.69	2.25	1.32	8.1	86	70
Average 5 years ...	99,600	16.9	14.3	0.79	3.00	1.22	6.1	108	73
1927... ..	99,270	15.2	15.4	0.72	2.21	1.55	8.6	110	69
1928... ..	100,700	15.0	13.3	0.86	1.72	1.59	6.7	79	65
1929... ..	100,200	14.0	15.0	0.74	2.16	1.55	10.7	104.8	74
1930... ..	100,200	13.35	12.7	0.70	1.36	1.48	10.5	75.5	60
1931... ..	*99,180	13.03	14.2	0.75	1.78	1.56	3.9	85.9	66
Average 5 years ...	99,180	14.11	14.1	0.75	1.84	1.54	8.1	91.0	67
1932... ..	97,210	12.0	13.0	0.71	1.06	1.34	3.4	86.4	65
1933... ..	95,900	12.1	14.6	0.69	1.23	1.69	11.1	74.7	64
1934... ..	94,300	11.8	13.5	0.57	1.06	1.81	3.6	70.3	59
1935... ..	93,100	11.65	14.7	0.68	1.68	1.52	2.8	66.4	57
1936... ..	91,390	12.22	14.13	0.60	1.21	1.66	1.8	63.6	59
Average 5 years ...	91,390	11.95	14.0	0.65	1.25	1.60	4.5	72.3	61

*The Population for the Census years 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 are taken from the Census Returns; the Populations for the other years are Estimates of the Registrar General.

METEOROLOGY.

THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY is at Queen's Park. It is attached to the Meteorological Office and is classed as an Auxiliary Climatological Station. The results of the observations are sent to that office, and monthly returns are published from all the stations which supply readings. A weekly return of temperature and rainfall recorded in Burnley is sent to the Registrar-General, and is published in a weekly return sent out from his office.

The Instruments consist of a Kew pattern barometer, the reservoir of which is 458 feet above sea level. In the enclosure are the following :—

In the Stephenson Screen ...	{	Wet Bulb Thermometer.
		Dry Bulb Thermometer.
	{	Maximum Thermometer.
		Minimum Thermometer.

Solar Radiation Maximum Thermometer.

Grass Minimum Thermometer.

Earth Thermometer—1 foot.

—4 feet.

Sunshine Recorder. (Campbell Stokes).

Rain Gauge. (8 inches in diameter.)

The floor of the Stephenson Screen is 461 feet above sea level.

The Readings are taken daily at 9 o'clock a.m., G.M.T., and the results are posted each day in front of the Town Hall, and published weekly in the local newspaper.

The following Table gives a Monthly Summary of the Readings :—

MEAN METEOROLOGICAL READINGS, RECORDED AT QUEEN'S PARK, 1936.

APPENDIX 2.

LAT. : 53° 47' 30 N. LONG. : 2° 14' 30 W.

Barometer Cistern 458 feet above Mean Sea Level.

1936	THERMOMETERS										RAINFALL				BRIGHT SUNSHINE				DIRECTION OF THE WIND AT 9 A.M. G.M.T.													
	Mean Air Pressure at Mean Sea Level		IN SCREEN				Mean Min. on Grass	Mean Solar Max.	IN GROUND		Mean Relative Humidity.	No. of days		Total Fall		Most in a day		No. of days of Sun	Total of amount	Daily Mean	Most in a day	No. of Days of :										
			Mean Temp.	Highest	Lowest	Date			Date	Mean 1 foot																				Mean 4 feet		
	Mbys.	inches	Mean Max	Mean Min.							%	M.M.	M.M.	Amount	Day of month	Hrs.	Hrs.	Amount	Day of month	Hrs.	Hrs.	N. N.E.	E. S.E.	S. S.W.	W. N.W.	Calm						
Jan.	998.7	29.493	41.3	32.7	37.0	53	9th	13	19th	28.7	51.7	37.0	40.8	89.5	22	133.0	24.6	27th	8	9.9	0.32	2.3	17th	—	4	2	7	5	6	4	2	1
Feb.	1007.0	29.736	40.3	30.1	35.2	51	18th	17	13th	26.1	60.3	35.3	39.0	88.1	15	75.1	19.0	17th	20	47.9	1.65	6.3	20th	1	3	5	10	2	5	1	—	2
March	1010.8	29.850	47.9	38.4	43.1	59	20th	26	4th	34.8	69.0	40.4	40.2	87.3	18	56.5	16.1	29th	18	40.4	1.30	6.9	24th	3	4	4	8	1	5	2	1	3
April	1015.9	30.000	49.3	34.5	41.9	59	30th	25	17th 21st 23rd 31st	31.2	86.6	43.9	43.6	72.5	14	28.7	7.0	1st	27	146.6	4.88	11.4	19th	3	9	2	1	1	3	6	5	—
May	1018.7	30.083	59.6	42.9	51.2	73	16th	30	31st	38.0	98.8	50.8	47.4	75.5	11	28.5	8.8	24th	28	157.8	5.09	12.7	19th	6	10	5	4	1	3	—	2	—
June	1016.3	30.013	64.1	48.9	56.5	82	21st	35	1st	43.7	99.9	55.5	51.4	79.9	19	121.1	24.8	22nd	26	128.2	4.27	13.3	5th	2	4	3	3	5	6	7	—	—
July	1008.5	29.782	64.0	52.4	58.2	70	6th	44	9th	47.8	100.8	59.4	55.9	81.4	23	105.0	20.2	7th	27	92.2	2.97	10.8	22nd	1	1	1	3	5	12	8	—	—
Aug.	1019.3	30.101	66.2	51.6	58.9	78	28th	42	28th	48.0	100.0	59.7	56.7	83.2	16	56.8	11.7	5th	27	127.3	4.11	11.5	27th	—	1	2	1	7	8	11	—	1
Sept.	1017.1	30.037	61.9	50.9	56.4	68	2nd 13th	32	29th	48.3	94.7	58.2	57.3	87.4	15	107.7	24.4	25th	24	73.4	2.45	8.5	28th	2	7	1	7	1	5	3	3	1
Oct.	1018.7	30.083	54.0	42.0	48.0	63	4th	31	4th 7th 8th 23rd	37.2	80.9	49.8	52.9	84.5	17	98.9	24.6	24th	24	68.1	2.20	8.7	4th	1	2	2	2	4	8	6	3	3
Nov.	1012.1	29.889	45.9	35.9	40.9	53	4th 5th	21	23rd	31.6	59.2	42.9	48.1	89.5	17	130.1	21.4	16th	16	21.7	0.72	4.2	2nd	—	2	1	2	6	8	5	2	4
Dec.	1016.0	30.003	45.0	35.7	40.3	55	17th	20	7th 8th	32.1	52.5	39.7	43.5	88.5	20	151.7	41.3	13th	7	4.3	0.14	2.3	6th	—	—	1	5	4	10	9	1	1
Whole Year	1013.3	29.923	53.3	41.3	47.3	82	21.6.36	13	19.1.36	37.3	79.5	47.7	48.1	83.9	207	1093.1	41.3	13.12.36	252	917.8	2.51	13.3	5.6.36	19	47	29	53	42	79	62	19	16

During the year the amount of rainfall in millimeters, according to wind direction at 9 a.m. was as follows :—

Direction of Wind	N.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	S.E.	S.W.	E.	W.	Calm	Total
Rainfall in Millimetres	9.6	74.2	15.5	228.5	148.5	355.9	71.6	170.6	18.7	1093.1

WEATHER PHENOMENA.

NUMBER OF DAYS OF

Snow or Sleet	Snow lying (at obs. hour)	Hail	Thunder	Heard	Fog (at obs. hour)		Ground Frost	Gale
24	17	6	11		34	96		5

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THERMOMETERS IN SCREEN										MEAN METEOROLOGICAL READINGS 1908-1928										RAINFALL										BRIGHT SUNSHINE									
Year		Air Pressure at Mean Sea Level		Mean Temp.		Mean Daily Range		ABSOLUTE EXTREMES OF TEMPERATURE		MEAN SOLAR MAX.		GRASS MINIMUM		No. of Days of Ground Frost		EARTH THERMOMETERS		RELATIVE HUMIDITY		No. of Days		TOTAL FALL		MOST IN A DAY		No. of Days		DAILY MEAN		MOST IN A DAY		Am-ount		Date					
								High-est Reading	Date	Low-est Reading	Date	Mean	°	Low-est Reading	Date	No. of Days	Mean 1 foot	Mean 4 feet	%	No. of Days	Ins.	M.M.	Ins.	M.M.	Amount	Date													
1903		29.982	1015.3	47.1	12.5	82	2.7.08	12	2.12.08	88.7	11	5.1.08	134	47.3	47.5	83.4	193	37.27	946.7	1.27	32.3	20.9.08	272	1201	3.3	15.0	30.6.08												
1909		29.934	1013.6	45.8	13.0	77	15.5.09	10	20.12.09	94.7	10	6.12.09	170	45.5	46.3	83.0	190	40.20	1021.1	1.11	28.2	3.2.09	282	1144	3.1	13.5	8.5.09												
1910		29.861	1011.2	47.0	12.8	78	13.7.10	11	27.1.10	88.0	7	22.1.10	109	46.6	46.9	82.3	209	48.04	1220.2	1.86	47.2	10.11.10	283	1144	3.1	14.4	14.7.10												
1911		29.987	1015.4	48.1	13.1	85	9.8.11	17	1.2.11	89.1	11	1.2.11	106	47.9	48.1	80.5	183	44.14	1121.2	1.61	40.9	17.6.11	288	1334	3.7	14.6	8.6.11												
1912		29.910	1012.8	46.5	11.5	82	15.7.12	9	3.2.12	85.0	Zero	3.2.12	118	47.3	47.9	83.5	215	48.09	1221.5	1.44	36.6	26.10.12	262	894	2.4	13.1	23.4.12												
1913		29.955	1014.4	48.1	11.2	75	31.12.13	15	31.12.13	86.4	10	31.12.13	86	47.7	44.7	82.7	194	39.45	1002.0	1.17	29.7	15.4.13	271	1055	2.9	13.3	26.7.13												
1914		29.936	1013.7	47.8	13.0	83	21.7.14	18	1.1.14	87.9	14	1.1.14	103	48.0	48.5	81.9	220	46.10	1170.9	1.26	32.0	11.11.14	287	1205	3.3	15.1	14.6.14												
1915		29.910	1012.8	45.5	14.1	74	12.6.15	15	13.12.15	88.9	9	13.12.15	117	46.5	47.4	80.8	200	40.23	1021.8	1.50	33.5	15.1.15	292	1218	3.3	14.9	18.6.15												
1916		29.856	1011.0	45.8	12.9	77	12.6.16	19	16.12.16	No therm	18	6.12.16	117	47.1	47.5	83.2	225	44.87	1139.7	1.33	33.8	15.8.16	272	975	2.7	13.7	16.6.16												
1917		29.950	1014.1	45.3	11.6	79	19.5.17	6	5.2.17	do.	15	16.12.16	127	46.0	46.7	81.1	172	36.68	991.7	1.04	26.4	10.3.17	279	1136	3.1	15.0	1.7.17												
1918		29.800	1009.2	48.0	13.1	80	22.5.18	6	14.1.18	do.	13	9.1.18	104	47.6	45.8	78.4	205	32.39	823.7	1.18	30.0	15.9.18	288	1189	3.2	14.0	19.5.18												
1919		29.893	1012.3	45.0	13.0	81	30.5.19	14	16.11.19	do.	10	16.11.19	113	45.3	46.9	80.1	206	35.68	906.3	1.18	30.0	1.1.19	278	1280	3.5	14.0	14.5.19												
1920		29.976	1015.1	47.5	12.0	76	31.5.19	13	13.12.20	87.7	18	6.1.20	63	47.7	48.0	84.6	241	42.80	1087.2	1.39	35.2	9.2.20	274	1018	2.8	14.7	24.5.20												
1921		30.086	1018.8	48.9	13.0	85	18.6.20	21	9.11.21	91.7	19	16.4.21	72	49.5	49.5	79.6	210	37.40	948.5	1.34	34.0	27.12.21	272	1361	3.7	15.3	7.6.21												
1922		29.954	1014.3	45.6	12.4	82	1.6.22	17	18.1.22	87.7	16	6.2.22	98	46.6	47.9	81.9	225	43.79	1111.7	1.64	41.8	8.8.22	278	1072	2.9	14.8	12.6.22												
1923		29.904	1012.6	46.4	11.6	84	13.7.23	17	30.11.23	No therm	15	50.11.23	96	47.1	47.8	83.4	256	57.90	1471.8	1.80	45.8	12.4.23	263	1035	2.8	12.3	6.6.23												
1924		29.924	1013.3	46.9	11.7	80	12.7.24	17	3.3.24	do.	15	9.1.24	110	47.3	47.3	82.9	241	42.10	1068.8	1.20	30.5	31.5.24	275	950	2.6	13.6	14.6.24												
1925		29.946	1014.2	46.7	12.9	84	25.7.25	15	25.12.25	do.	11	14.12.25	139	47.4	48.2	81.5	214	41.40	1051.4	1.24	31.1	10.2.25	284	1097	3.0	13.2	9.6.25												
1926		29.961	1014.7	47.8	12.6	84	13.7.26	19	31.10.26	92.0	12	31.10.26	97	48.7	48.6	81.8	228	44.00	1099.0	1.49	37.3	1.11.26	290	1021	2.8	14.4	2.7.26												
1927		29.919	1013.2	46.8	11.8	78	10.7.27	18	20.12.27	87.0	12	20.12.27	83	47.9	48.3	82.0	228	46.63	1184.4	1.43	36.3	21.7.27	271	948	2.6	13.9	8.5.27												
1928		29.932	1013.6	47.6	13.0	75	11.7.28	18	9.12.28	87.3	13	9.12.28	89	47.9	48.1	81.0	238	51.40	1305.5	2.04	51.8	20.8.28	285	1089	2.9	14.6	2.6.28												
1929		29.988	1015.8	46.6	13.8	82	5.8.28	11	14.2.29	84.8	6	14.2.29	161	47.2	47.4	80.8	199	42.19	1071.6	1.30	32.5	11.11.29	289	1273.1	3.5	14.0	14.7.29												
1930		29.880	1012.1	47.3	11.6	87	15.7.29	17	20.3.30	83.6	8	18.2.30	131	47.8	48.1	83.4	217	52.00	1320.7	1.39	35.3	26.5.30	272	1048.9	2.9	14.3	15.7.29												
1931		29.886	1012.0	47.0	11.6	72	22.7.31	18	10.3.31	82.2	11	10.3.31	98	47.3	47.7	83.8	217	47.23	1199.7	1.93	49.0	3.11.31	258	958.5	2.6	13.9	26.6.31												
1932		29.988	1015.8	47.5	12.1	82	11.8.32	19	12.3.32	83.0	16	12.3.32	89	47.8	47.9	81.7	221	42.74	1085.6	1.96	49.8	2.9.32	266	1006.1	2.8	15.0	15.6.32												
1933		29.921	1013.2	48.4	12.5	84	4.7.33	21	24.1.33	85.6	10	24.2.33	110	48.8	49.3	79.5	181	33.54	888.6	2.24	56.0	25.2.33	279	1205.8	3.3	14.8	5.7.33												
1934		29.850	1010.8	48.7	12.5	86	11.7.34	22	2.2.34	81.5	19	2.2.34	56	48.4	48.9	81.5	216	40.09	1002.3	1.33	33.3	4.10.34	262	1103.1	3.0	14.3	2.6.34												
1935		29.847	1010.7	47.9	12.6	84	22.6.35	17	23.12.35	82.9	14	23.12.35	73	49.0	49.5	81.9	204	45.97	1149.2	1.38	34.4	15.2.35	270	1195.5	3.3	14.5	29.6.35												
Mean 28 yrs.		29.927	1013.4	47.1	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	47.5	47.7	81.8	213	43.01	1090.1	—	—	—	—	—	273	1107.7	3.0	—	—	—	—	—							
1936		29.923	1013.3	47.3	12.0	82	21.6.36	13	19.1.36	79.5	13	19.1.36	96	47.7	48.1	83.9	207	43.72	1093.1	1.72	41.3	13.12.36	252	917.8	2.5	13.3	5.6.36												

BANK HALL HOSPITAL (CHILDREN'S WARD).

TABLE 1.—DISEASES AND RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF CHILDREN ADMITTED DURING 1936.

Diagnosis.	Remain- ing on 1/1/36	Ad- mitted 1936	Total No. of Cases	Discharged in 1936			Removed against Advice	Died	Remain- ing on 31/12/36	Average Duration of stay of those Discharged, DAYS.
				Well	Improved	I.S.Q.				
Anæmia	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	77
Malnutrition	3	17	20	12	4	1	—	1	2	54
Alimentary Diseases	3	30	33	16	3	3	—	2	9	52
Respiratory Diseases	6	11	17	10	4	—	—	2	1	62
Skin Diseases	2	10	12	3	5	—	—	1	3	59
Post Infective Diseases	1	9	10	5	4	—	—	—	1	88
Oxyuris Vermicularis	1	8	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	37
Convulsive Disorders	—	8	8	1	1	1	—	5	—	16
Miliary Tuberculosis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Rickets	—	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	83
Sepsis Neonatorum	1	3	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	41
Prematurity	1	15	16	4	—	—	1	8	3	49
Congenital Specific Disease	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	27
Congenital Defects	1	10	11	2	3	1	1	3	1	44
Debility, Mismanagement, Otorrhœa, etc.	5	2	7	4	2	1	—	—	—	56
	24	134	158	77	28	8	2	23	20	—

TABLE II.—AGES AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN ADMITTED DURING 1936.

Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-4 weeks	1-2 m'ths	2-3 m'ths	3-4 m'ths	4-5 m'ths	5-6 m'ths	6-7 m'ths	7-12 m'ths	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	Over 4 yrs.	Total
7	10	13	14	9	9	3	2	3	14	24	14	4	8	134

SOURCE OF ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

General Practitioners.	Infant Welfare Clinics.	Transferred from Maternity Ward.
54	68	12

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH OF CHILDREN IN BANK HALL HOSPITAL DURING 1936.

Cause of Death.	Total	Weeks.				Months.				Years.			
		under 1 wk.	1-2	2-3	3-4	1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	1-2	2-3	3-4	over 4
Prematurity	10	4	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malnutrition	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Miliary T.B.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Eczema	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Obstructing irreducible hernia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dystocia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-enteritis	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyloric Stenosis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cong. Heart Disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	23	8	1	2	2	4	2	—	3	—	1	—	—

BANK HALL MATERNITY HOSPITAL—1936.

Cases in Hospital on January 1st, 1936:—

	(a) Delivered	..	...	12	
	(b) Undelivered	...	...	3	15
Number of cases admitted during 1936	...	...	...	...	373
Cases which received ante-natal in-patient treatment during 1935, and were re-admitted for confinement in 1936	...	...	...	...	—
Total cases dealt with	...	...	...	...	388
Number of cases remaining in Hospital, December 31st, 1936:—					
	(a) Delivered	...	...	3	
	(b) Awaiting Delivery	...	...	1	4
Number of External cases	...	...	...	...	13

TABLE VI—Particulars of the Intern. Cases.

No. of Cases	Nature of Cases.	Number of Births.				Number of Deaths.		
		Live Births.	Stillbirths.		Total Births.	Mater- nal.	Infantile.	
			M.	F.			M.	F.
194	Normal	194	—	—	194	—	—	1
2	Multiple Pregnancy	4	—	—	4	—	—	—
7	Anæmia and Debility	7	—	—	7	—	—	—
16	Premature Labour	12	—	4	16	—	3	2
15	Prolonged Labour	13	—	2	15	—	1	—
10	Uterine Inertia—Forceps	9	1	—	10	—	—	—
21	Minor C.P.—Spontaneous	21	—	—	21	—	—	—
1	„ „ —Induction	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
1	„ „ —Forceps	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
2	„ „ —Cæsarean S.	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
2	Major C.P.—Spontaneous	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
4	„ „ —Cæsarean S.	4	—	—	4	—	—	—
3	P.O.P.—Spontaneous	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
6	Transverse Arrest—Forceps	5	—	1	6	—	1	—
14	Breech	12	2	—	14	—	—	—
1	Mento—Anterior—Spontaneous	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
1	Mento—Posterior—Version	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
1	Hydramnios	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
8	Accidental Hæmorrhage—Sp'taneous	6	1	1	8	—	1	—
2	„ „ —Cæsarean S.	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
1	Placenta Prævia—Spontaneous	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
1	„ „ —Cæsarean S.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
3	Post-partum Hæmorrhage	3	—	—	3	1	—	—
1	Adherent Placenta	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
3	Hyperpiesia	2	—	1	3	—	—	—

No. of Cases	Nature of Cases.	Number of Births.			Number of Deaths.			
		Live Births.	Stillbirths.		Total Births.	Mater- nal.	Infantile.	
			M.	F.			M.	F.
10	Albuminuria—Spontaneous	7	2	1	10	1	—	—
2	„ —Induction	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
2	„ —Forceps	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
1	„ —P.P. Eclampsia	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
2	Eclampsia—Forceps	2	—	—	2	—	1	—
1	Chronic Nephritis—Induction	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
2	Pyelitis	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
10	Cardiac Disease	10	—	1	11	1	—	—
2	Respiratory Disease	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
1	Glycosuria	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
1	Exophthalmic Goitre	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
1	Disseminated Sclerosis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
355		336	10	12	358	3	8	3
	ANTE-NATAL AND UNDELIVERED CASES.							
6	Complete Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Hyperemesis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
3	False Labour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Premature—B.B.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Albuminuria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Cardiac Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Pulmonary Embolism	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
1	Cerebral Tumour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21		—	—	—	—	2	—	—
	EXTERNAL CASES.							
7	Normal	7	—	—	7	—	—	—
3	Uterine Inertia—Forceps	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
1	Minor C.P.—Forceps	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
1	Albuminuria—Forceps	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
1	Post-partum Hæmorrhage	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
13		13	—	—	13	—	—	—

MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Statistics relating to the year ended 31st December, 1936.

(A) IN-PATIENTS.

1.	Total number of admissions (including infants born in Hospital)	2254
2.	Number of women confined in hospital	104
3.	Number of live births	96
4.	Number of still births	8
5.	Number of births among the newly-born (i.e. under four weeks of age)	7*
6.	Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under 5)	10
7.	Number of Maternal deaths among women confined in hospital	2
8.	Total number of deaths	400
9.	Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital)	1865
10.	Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above.	
	Number of cases whose total stay was for the following periods:—	
	(a) Under four weeks	1687
	(b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks	484
	(c) Thirteen weeks or more	94
11.	Number of beds occupied:—	
	(a) Average during the year	182
	(b) Highest, on 20/2/36	221
	(c) Lowest, on 16 and 18/6/36	147
12.	Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations)	678
	Number of abdominal sections (included in above)	214

* This figure relates only to children born in hospital.

(B) OUT-PATIENTS.

There is no recognised Out-patient Department; patients after discharge may return for massage, electrical treatment and X-Ray treatment.

Under the Council's Tuberculosis Scheme persons suffering from tuberculosis of skin and glands are treated at the Electro-therapeutic Department.

Children from the Infant Welfare Centres, School children, and expectant mothers from Ante-Natal Clinics are given X-Ray examinations and Light treatment.

Inmates from adjoining Public Assistance Institution attend for Out-patient treatment.

Total number of persons seen in the out-patient department	784
Number of these persons who were subsequently admitted for in-patient treatment in the Institution	36
Number of these persons who had received in-patient treatment in the Institution	38
Total number of attendances in the out-patient department	7060
If there is an ante-natal clinic, give the total number of expectant mothers seen and the total number of attendances	Nil.
If there is a venereal diseases clinic, give the number of patients seen and the total number of attendances	Nil.

APPENDIX 4

MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Table showing the classification of the accommodation for sick and maternity cases and the number of beds occupied on the 31st December, 1936.

Classification of Wards.	Number of Wards.	BEDS.							
		MEN.		WOMEN.		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age).		Total.	
		Pro-vided.	Occu-pied.	Pro-vided.	Occu-pied.	Pro-vided.	Occu-pied.	Pro-vided.	Occu-pied.
Medical	2	54	42	55	48	—	—	109	90
Surgical	2	44	40	55	36	—	—	99	76
Children	1*	—	—	—	—	25	16	25	16
Venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Isolation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maternity... ..	1	—	—	14	14	—	—	14	1+
				10 cots	1+			10 cots	1 infant
Total	6	98	82	124+	85+	25	16	247+	183+
				10 cots	1 infant			10 cots	1 infant

* The Children's Ward (52 beds) was closed in December, 1935, by reason of structural defects. Since then children have been accommodated in the Venereal Ward (25 beds in use) and venereal cases accommodated elsewhere in hospital.

DISEASE GROUPS.	Children (under 16 years of age).		Men and Women.		Total.
	Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died	
Acute Infectious Disease	39	2	13	15	69
Influenza	—	—	14	1	15
Tuberculosis—					
Pulmonary	1	—	20	17	38
Non-Pulmonary	6	—	13	3	22
Malignant Disease	—	—	40	45	85
Rheumatism—					
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea)	16	—	9	1	26
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheum- atism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumb- ago and sciatica)	—	—	12	—	12
(3) Chronic arthritis	—	—	22	1	23
Venereal Disease	1	2	13	—	16
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever—					
(a) Women confined in the hospital	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other cases	—	—	1	2	3
Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth	—	—	71	3	74
Mental Diseases—					
(a) Senile Dementia	—	—	8	2	10
(b) Other	2	—	15	1	18
Senile Decay	—	—	60	52	112
Accidental Injury and Violence	11	2	84	17	114
 IN RESPECT OF CASES NOT INCLUDED ABOVE.					
Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	11	—	85	10	106
Disease of the Respiratory System	26	5	106	29	166
Disease of the Circulatory System	2	1	133	111	247
Disease of the Digestive System	13	—	184	29	226
Disease of the Genito-urinary System	10	—	195	25	230
Disease of the Skin	32	—	46	1	79
Other Diseases	191	6	137	17	351
Mothers and Infants Discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures—Mothers	—	—	121	—	121
—Infants	92	—	—	—	92
Persons not falling under any of the above headings	9	—	1	—	10
 TOTALS	 462	 18	 1403	 382	 2265

MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Operations Performed during 1936.

Head and Neck	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Thorax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Abdomen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Genito Urinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Gynæcological	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
Cæsarean Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bones and Joints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Amputations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
Other Ear, Nose and Throat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
											728

MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

X-RAY AND ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC DEPARTMENT. SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT DURING 1936.

	Hospital In-patients	Hospital Out-patients	Tuberculosis Dispensary Scheme	Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme	School Medical Service	Corporation Sick Staff, Cottage Homes, etc.	Total
X-Ray Examinations	Patients { Radiographed Screened	611	61	Ante Natal—37 } Children —81 }	54	30	1131
		263	7	Ante Natal—1 } Children —5 }	3	4	406
Light Treatment	Patients	46	39	84	61	9	239
		1181	1146	3169	1601	124	7221
	TREATMENTS:—						
	Carbon Arc Lamp	1166	1044	2763	1704	91	6768
		96	63	178	205	34	576
Electrical Treatment including Diathermy	Mercury Vapour Lamp ...	107	413	1082	158	2	1762
	Total Treatments	1369	1520	4023	2067	127	9106
Massage	Patients	47	15	—	1	17	80
		656	66	—	17	140	879
Exercises	Patients	28	11	—	—	11	50
		373	60	—	—	128	561
Wood's Glass Examinations	Patients	58	—	—	—	—	58
		679	—	—	—	—	679
	Examinations	5	7	—	1	22	35

TREATMENT OF CANCER.

- | | |
|--|--|
| I. Names of Hospitals belonging to the Council, to which cancer patients are admitted. | Nature of facilities for cancer treatment (operative, radiation) available in these hospitals. |
|--|--|

Burnley Municipal General Hospital,
 Casterton Avenue,
 Burnley.

Operative.

Which, if any, of these hospitals have out-patient departments?—None.

- II. What arrangements have been made by the Council, under a specific agreement or otherwise, for treatment at other hospitals of cancer patients for whom adequate treatment facilities are not available in the Council's Hospital(s)?

Patients are transferred and referred to Victoria (Voluntary) Hospital, Burnley, for "radiation" (radium and deep X-rays) upon payment by the Local Authority of agreed charges for both in-patient and out-patient treatment.

III. Statement of cancer patients for 1936.

Total number of patients admitted to Hospital of the Council—96.

I.

II.

III.

SITES	Patients admitted after previous advice or treatment at another hospital providing radiation as well as operative treatment. Total number—27.		Patients admitted after previous advice or treatment at another hospital providing operative but not radiation treatment Total number—7.		Patients admitted after previous advice or treatment at another hospital providing operative but not radiation treatment Total number—7.		Patients admitted without previous advice or treatment at another hospital. Total number—62.	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
	Numbers treated at that hospital	Numbers not treated at that hospital	Numbers retained in Council's hospital	Numbers referred for advice and/or treatment to a hospital providing radiation treatment	Numbers retained in Council's hospital	Numbers referred for advice and/or treatment to a hospital providing radiation treatment	Numbers retained in Council's hospital	Numbers referred for advice and/or treatment to :— (i) Hospital providing operative treatment (ii) Hospital providing radiation as well as operative treatment
Uterus	4	1	—	—	—	—	5	—
Tongue and Mouth	6	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Breast	3	—	2	—	—	—	5	—
Lip	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Larynx	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bladder	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Rectum	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	—
Other sites	—	5	3	—	1	—	33	1
Total	19	8	5	1	1	—	57	5

**Extract from the Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Burnley Joint
Hospital Board, 1936.**

TABLE showing the Notifications of certain Infectious Diseases in the areas of the
Constituent Authorities, and the numbers isolated in Hospital.

			Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.
BURNLEY BOROUGH—				
Total Notified	...	...	120	203
Total Isolated	...	...	80	170
Percentage Isolated	...	...	66	84
BURNLEY RURAL DISTRICT—				
Total Notified	...	...	17	12
Total Isolated	...	...	6	8
Percentage Isolated	...	...	35	66
BRIERFIELD URBAN DISTRICT—				
Total Notified	...	...	12	39
Total Isolated	...	...	7	35
Percentage Isolated	...	...	58	90
PADIHAM URBAN DISTRICT—				
Total Notified	...	...	12	33
Total Isolated	...	...	9	28
Percentage Isolated	...	...	75	85

APPENDIX 6.

HOUSING.

**PARTICULARS OF INSPECTIONS UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS MADE
DURING 1936.**

**'Types of Houses Inspected or Re-Inspected, Classified according to the
Number of Rooms.**

	1 Room	1 Room and Attic	2 Rooms	2 Rooms and Attic	3 Rooms	3 Rooms and Attic	4 Rooms	4 Rooms and Attic	5 Rooms	5 Rooms and Attic	6 Rooms	6 Rooms and 4 Attics	Total
Through Houses ...	—	—	24	1	69	—	695	1	50	—	18	1	859
Back to back Houses ...	—	—	117	49	39	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	207
Single Houses ..	—	—	5	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10
Single Room Dwellings ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Basements ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Inspected	1	—	146	51	111	1	696	1	51	—	18	1	1077

Heights of Rooms in Houses Inspected.

Kind of House	Kind of Room	Under 8 feet	Between 8 & 9 feet	Between 9 & 10 feet	10 feet & above	Total
Through Houses ...	Living Rooms ...	21	362	1245	8	1636
	Bedrooms	58	399	1311	1	1769
Back-to-Back Houses	Living Rooms ...	22	163	23	—	208
	Bedrooms	104	105	36	4	249
Single Houses ...	Living Rooms ...	2	6	3	—	11
	Bedrooms	6	7	1	—	14
Single Room Dwellings ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Basements	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		213	1042	2620	13	3888

Floor Space in Houses Inspected.

Kind of House	Kind of Room	Under 125 sq. feet	Between 125 & 150 sq. feet	Between 150 & 200 sq. feet	Between 200 & 250 sq. feet	sq. feet & above	Total
Through Houses ...	Living Rooms ...	687	228	696	24	1	1636
	Bedrooms	663	364	698	39	5	1769
Back-to-Back Houses	Living Rooms ...	4	16	97	91	—	208
	Bedrooms	36	23	36	137	17	249
Single Houses ...	Living Rooms ...	1	1	3	6	—	11
	Bedrooms	5	1	3	4	1	14
Single Room Dwellings ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Basements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		1396	633	1533	302	24	3888

Cubic Capacity of Rooms in Houses Inspected.

Kind of House	Kind of Room	Under 1,000 cubic feet	Between 1,000 and 1,500 cubic feet	Between 1,500 and 2,000 cubic feet	2,000 cubic feet and above	Total
Through Houses ...	Living Rooms ...	581	763	288	4	1636
	Bedrooms	480	846	427	16	1769
Back-to-Back Houses	Living Rooms ...	2	54	149	3	208
	Bedrooms	28	48	129	44	249
Single Houses ...	Living Rooms ...	1	4	6	—	11
	Bedrooms	6	4	2	2	14
Single Room Dwellings ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Basements	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		1098	1719	1002	69	3888

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS 1936.

Date of Decision.	Act, Bye-law or Regulation under which proceedings were taken.	Offence.	Result.
Jan. 17th	Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91 to 96	Nuisance	Order made to abate the nuisance. Costs 3/6d.
Mar. 13th	Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91 to 96	Nuisance	Order made to abate the nuisance. Costs 4/-.
April 8th	Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, Section 2	Selling milk 11% deficient in fat	Fined £2/0/0. Costs £2/2/0.
April 15th	Bye-law relating to Offensive Trades ...	Effective means not adopted to prevent emission of offensive fumes	New plant installed. Case with- drawn. Costs 2/6d.
May 12th	Vaccination Act, 1867, Section 31	Failure to have child vaccinated (3 cases)	Order to vaccinate and fine of 10/- including costs in each case. Fined £5/4/0 including costs.
June 4th	Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, Section 32	Exposing milk to contamination and vehicle in an uncleanly condition ...	Case proved but defendant not fined. Costs £1/5/0.
Oct. 22nd	Milk and Dairies Order, 1936, Section 31	Bottling Milk in street	

MINISTRY OF HEALTH RETURNS, 1935.

Form M.C.W. 96 (Rev.)

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Return (1) showing the arrangements made for maternity and child welfare by the Council and by Voluntary Associations providing maternity and child welfare services in respect of which the Council pay contributions under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929, or otherwise; and (2) giving particulars of the work done during the year 1936.

1. POPULATION OF THE AREA SERVED BY THE COUNCIL—93,100. (Registrar General's Estimate, Mid-Year, 1935.)
2. NUMBER OF BIRTHS NOTIFIED IN THAT AREA DURING THE YEAR UNDER THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907, AS ADJUSTED BY ANY TRANSFERRED NOTIFICATIONS:—
 - (a) Live Births—1,139.
 - (b) Still Births—69. (c) Total—1,208.
 - (d) By Midwives—564.
 - (e) By Doctors and Parents—184.
 - (f) Maternity and General Hospitals—460.
3. HEALTH VISITING.
 - (a) Number of Officers employed for Health Visiting at the end of the year:—
 - (i) by the Council—1 Superintendent and 8 Health Visitors.
 - (ii) by Voluntary Associations ... Nil.
 - (b) Equivalent of whole-time services devoted by the whole staff to health visiting (including attendance at Infant Welfare Centres):—
 - (i) in the case of Health Visitors employed by the Council ... 50%
 - (ii) in the case of Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Associations ... Nil.
 - (c) Number of Visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors:—
 - (i) To expectant mothers ... First Visits 457
Total Visits 874
 - (ii) To children under 1 year of age ... First Visits 1111
Total Visits 5958
 - (iii) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ... Total Visits 8749
4. INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.
 - (a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council ... 6
 - (b) Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations ... Nil.
 - (c) Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year:—
 - (i) By children under 1 year of age ... 10770
 - (ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ... 3793
 - (d) Total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year and who on the date of their first attendance were:—
 - (i) Under 1 year of age ... 725
 - (ii) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years ... 133
 - (e) Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year, were:—
 - (i) Under 1 year of age ... 621
 - (ii) Over 1 year of age ... 1100
 - (f) Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (d) (i) ... 63·6

5. ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL SERVICES.

(a) Ante-natal and post-natal Clinics (whether held at Infant Welfare Centres or at other premises:—

	Ante-natal	Post-natal
(i) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council ...	3	3
(ii) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations	—	—
(iii) Total number of attendances at all Clinics during the year ...	3711	177
(iv) Total number of women who attended at the Clinics during the year	638	101
(b) Total number of expectant mothers ante-natally examined and of cases post-natally examined during the year, under arrangements made by the Council with private medical practitioners, excluding cases included under (5) (a) (iv)	316	21
(c) Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the total numbers of women shown under 5 (a) (iv) and 5 (b)	78·9	10·1

6. SUPPLY OF MILK AND FOOD.

(a) Indicate what arrangements are made for this service by inserting "Yes" or "No" in each space in the following table:—

Terms of Supply.	*Milk.			Meals Supplied at Dining Centres.			Other Food.		
	Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers.	Children under 5 years of age.	Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers.	Children under 5 years of age.	Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers.	Children under 5 years of age.
Free, or at less than cost price, in necessitous cases	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	—	—	Yes. Cod Liver Oil & Malt, & Cod Liver Oil Emuls'n
At cost price in other cases (e.g., sale of dried milk at Centres)	Dried milk not sold at Infant Welfare or Ante-natal Clinics.								

(b) Total quantity of milk supplied during the year to expectant and nursing mothers and young children:—

	Liquid gallons	Dried pounds
(i) By the Council	*6130	—
(ii) By Voluntary Associations operating in the area of the Council	—	—
Totals	6130	—

*Pasteurised bottled milk supplied and delivered to houses of recipients.

7. MATERNITY HOMES AND HOSPITALS.

I.

	Separate maternity institutions provided by the Council.	Other Institutions (with maternity wards) provided by Council e.g., transferred to the Council under Part I. of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations and subsidised by the Council.
Number of Institutions ...	1	1	—
Number of maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) ...	21	14	—
Total number of women admitted to these beds during the year ...	373	121	—

II.

Number of women (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other Maternity Institutions Nil

8. HOMES AND HOSPITALS FOR SICK OR AILING CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.

I.

	Separate Institutions provided by the Council for these cases.	Other Institutions (with accommodation for these cases) provided by the Council, e.g., transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations and subsidised by the Council.
Number of Institutions ...	1	1	—
Number of beds provided for such children ...	24	25*	—
Total number of children admitted to these beds during the year ...	134	Burnley children under 5 years of age. 94	—

*The Children's Ward of the Municipal General Hospital (previously 52 beds and cots) was closed in December, 1935, on account of structural defects. Since then children have been accommodated in the Skin Ward, and accommodation available is now only 25 beds and 1 cots. No allocation of a specific number for children under 5 years of age.

Number of such children (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other
Institutions ... Nil.

9. CONVALESCENT HOMES.

- (a) Number of convalescent institutions with accommodation for expectant or nursing mothers or children under 5 years of age:—
 (i) provided by the Council ... Nil.
 (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations ... Nil.
- (b) Number of beds for such cases in convalescent institutions:—
 (i) provided by the Council ... Nil.
 (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations ... Nil.
- (c) Total number of cases admitted to the beds included in (b) during the year ... Nil.
- (d) Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the year to other convalescent institutions ... Nil.

10. HOMES FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES.

- (a) Number of such Homes:—
 (i) provided by the Council ... Nil.
 (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations ... Nil.
- (b) Number of Beds in Homes:—
 (i) provided by the Council ... Nil.
 (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations ... Nil.
- (c) Number of
 (i) Maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) included under (b) (i) or (ii) above ... Nil.
 (ii) Women admitted to these maternity beds during the year ... Nil.
- (d) Total number of cases admitted to these Homes during the year:—
 (i) expectant mothers ... Nil.
 (ii) mothers and babies ... Nil.
 (iii) babies ... Nil.
- (e) Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the year to other Homes for mothers and babies ... Nil.

11. DAY NURSERIES.

- (a) Number of Day Nurseries:—
 (i) provided by the Council ... Nil.
 (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations ... Nil.
- (b) Number of places for children under 5 years of age in the Nurseries:—
 (i) provided by the Council ... Nil.
 (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations ... Nil.
- (c) Total number of attendances of children at these Nurseries during the year ... Nil.

12. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	Number of cases notified during the year.	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council.	Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Council	Number of cases removed to hospitals.
(1) Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	*12	10	8	5 Notified from Hospitals. 7 Occurred and treated at home.
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	—	1	1	—
(3) Puerperal Fever...	1	1	—	1
(4) Puerperal Pyrexia	23	5	2	5 Occurred at home, of which 3 were removed to hospital. 18 Occurred in Municipal Maternity and Municipal General Hospitals.
(5) Measles and German Measles (in children under 5 years of age)	92	92	—	3
(6) Whooping Cough (do.)	230 cases found by Health Visitors (380 visits paid)	230	—	3
(7) Epidemic Diarrhoea (do.)	8 cases found by Health Visitor (9 visits paid)	9	—	—
(8) Poliomyelitis (do.)	1 Polio-encephalitis	—	—	Notified from Voluntary General Hospital.

*2 Born outside the Borough and sent into hospital for treatment of ophthalmia.

Information should be supplied as to the number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year in which:—

(a) vision was unimpaired	11
(b) vision was impaired	—
(c) vision was lost	—
(d) the patient was still under treatment at the end of the year	—
(e) the patient died	*1
(f) the patient removed from the district	—
(g) classification under the above heads cannot be made (details of these cases should be attached)	—
Total	12

*Died of Broncho-Pneumonia while still under treatment of Ophthalmia.

13. HOME NURSING.

(a) Number of nurses employed at the end of the year for the nursing of expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age, maternity nursing, or the nursing of puerperal fever:—	
(i) by the Council	Nil.
(ii) by Voluntary Associations—Council requisitions service of a nurse, when required from the Local Nursing Association.	
(b) Total number of cases attended during the year by these nurses	11

14. CONSULTANTS.

Number of cases in which the services of a consultant have been provided during the year for a private medical practitioner under the Council's maternity arrangements	62
---	----

15. HOME HELPS.

Number of cases in which home helps have been provided during the year (the numbers of cases where this assistance has been given by Voluntary Agencies, by arrangement with the Council, should, if possible, be stated separately)	Nil.
---	------

16. MIDWIVES.

I. (a) Number practising in the area served by the Council for Maternity and Child welfare at the end of the year, 20 + 17 in the Municipal General and Maternity Hospitals	37
(b) Numbers—	
(i) employed by the Council ... None, apart from Health Visitors and Hospital Staffs.	
(ii) directly subsidised by the Council	Nil.
(iii) employed by Voluntary Associations	Nil.
(c) Number of cases during the year in which the Council paid or contributed to the fee of a midwife.—Compensation at the rate of 7/6 per case paid in respect of 3 cases which were admitted to hospital on account of complications. In 1 case the midwife's fee (35/-) was paid by the Council.	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

RETURN RELATING TO EACH MATERNITY HOME, HOSPITAL, ETC., MAINTAINED OR SUBSIDISED
BY THE COUNCIL DURING THE YEAR 1936.

1. Name and Address of Institution—Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital.
- 2.—Number of Maternity Beds in the Institution (exclusive of Isolation and Labour Beds)—21.
3. Number of Maternity Cases admitted during the year—373.
4. Average duration of stay—14·8 days.
5. Number of cases delivered by—

(a) Midwives ...	...	319	Resident Medical Officer is present at a large
(b) Doctor ...	...	36	proportion of these confinements.
6. Number of cases in which Medical Assistance was sought by a Midwife in emergency—105.
7. Number of cases notified as—

(a) Puerperal Fever ...	...	Nil.
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	11
8. Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum—Nil.
9. Number of Infants not entirely breast fed while in the Institution—26.
10. (a) Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum—2.
(b) Result of treatment in each case—Vision unimpaired in both cases.
11. (a) Number of Maternal Deaths—5.
(b) Cause of Death in each case.
 1. I(a) Shock. (b) Post-partum Hæmorrhage concealed and revealed. (c) Chronic Kidney Disease.
 2. I(a) Cardiac Failure. (b) Post-partum Hæmorrhage. (c) Adherent Placenta.
 3. I(a) Hyperemesis Gravidarum. (Emergency case.)
 4. I(a) Hypostatic Pneumonia. (b) Failure of Compensation. (c) Mitral Stenosis. (II) Premature Delivery of Twins. (Emergency case.)
 5. I(a) Pulmonary Embolism. (b) Pregnancy with Decidual Endometritis. (Died undelivered.)

12. (a) Number of infant deaths—

(i) Stillborn—22.

(ii) within 10 days of birth—11.

(b) Cause of death in each case, and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable).

(i) Stillborn.

Premature	2
Premature (Cardiac Disease)	1
Premature (Hyperpiesia)	1
Premature (Albuminuria)	2
Premature (Chronic Nephritis)	1
Multiple Malformations	1
Anencephalus	2
Hydrocephalus	2
Prolonged Labour	1
Prolonged Labour (failed forceps before admission)	2
Prolonged Labour (face presentation, emergency admission)	1
Frank Breech (Primipara)	1
Breech (macrated manual delivered)	1
Breech (Albuminuria)	1
Ante Partum Hæmorrhage	3

22

(ii) Within 10 days of birth.

Prematurity (ante-partum hæmorrhage of mother)	1
Prematurity (toxic albuminuria of mother)	1
Prematurity	5
Prematurity and Convulsions	1
Atelectasis	1
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1
Spina Bifida	1

11

Form M.C.W. 96A

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

RETURN RELATING TO EACH MATERNITY HOME, HOSPITAL, ETC., MAINTAINED OR SUBSIDISED
BY THE COUNCIL DURING THE YEAR 1936.

1. Name and Address of Institution—Municipal General Hospital, Casterton Avenue, Burnley.
2. Number of Maternity Beds in the Institution (exclusive of Isolation and Labour Beds)—14.
3. Number of Maternity cases admitted during the year—121.
4. Average duration of stay—12·64 days.
5. Number of cases delivered by—
 - (a) Midwives 82
 - (b) Doctors 22

6.—Number of cases in which Medical Assistance was sought by a Midwife in emergency—46.

7. Number of cases notified as—

(a) Puerperal Fever ... Nil.

(b) Puerperal Pyrexia ... 7

8. Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum—Nil.

9. Number of Infants not entirely breast fed while in the Institution—14.

10. (a) Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum—1.

(b) Result of Treatment in each case—Improved, vision unimpaired.

11. (a) Number of Maternal Deaths—2.

(b) Cause of Death in each case—

1. Operative Shock. Cæsarean Section for Contracted Pelvis. Bronchiectasis.

2. Cardiac Failure. Dilatation of right side of Heart after Blood Transfusion. Pyelo-Nephritis.

12. (a) Number of infant deaths—

(i) stillborn 8

(ii) within 10 days of birth ... 4

(b) Cause of death in each case, and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable).

(i) Still Births.

(ii) Within 10 days of Birth.

Macerated Foetus 2

Anencephalic 1

Prematurity 5

8

Congenital Heart Disease 1

Prematurity 2

Congenital Syphilis 1

4

TUBERCULOSIS.

Form T. 137.

PART I PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS, 1930)

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1936, to the 31st December, 1936, in the County Borough of Burnley, (to which this return relates).

Age-periods.	Formal Notifications.												Total Notifications
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis.												
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total (all ages)	
Pulmonary Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	8	9	6	3	34	34
„ Females ...	—	—	1	3	7	6	11	3	4	1	—	36	36
Non-pulmonary Males ...	—	6	5	3	3	1	3	—	2	1	—	24	24
„ „ Females ..	—	3	3	7	4	—	2	3	—	—	—	22	22

PART II.

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total Cases
Pulmonary Males ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	4
„ Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Non-pulmonary Males ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„ „ Females..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2

The source from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained should be stated below:—

Source of Information.		No. of Cases.	
		Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.
Death Returns	from local Registrars	3	—
	transferable deaths from Registrar General ...	—	1
Posthumous Notifications	... ..	—	—
“Transfers” from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	... ..	2	2
Other Sources if any (specify)	... ..	—	—

PART III.

NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1936, on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough.	Non-pulmonary.			Pulmonary.			Total Cases
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
	129	96	225	59	78	137	362
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason inter alia of:—							
1. Withdrawal of notification	3	1	4	2	1	3	7
2. Recovery from the disease	7	4	11	11	14	25	36
3. Death	36	23	59	3	9	12	71
4. Other reasons	7	8	15	5	9	14	29

(D) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year 1936, in Institution (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

		In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institution.	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st.
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult males	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	—	—	—	—	—
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	30	39	39	5	25
	Adult females	15	23	22	1	15
	Children	—	2	—	—	2
	Total ...	45	64	61	6	42
Number of patients suffering from Non- pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	3	8	9	—	2
	Adult females	1	3	4	—	—
	Children	6	5	4	—	7
	Total ...	10	16	17	—	9
GRAND TOTAL		55	80	78	6	51

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN.
TUBERCULOSIS. FORM T. 145. SECTION D.

Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year 1936 in the Municipal General Hospital, Burnley (appropriated Poor Law Hospital), for tuberculous persons chargeable to the Burnley County Borough.

	In Institution on 1st Jan., 1936.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institution.	In Institution on 31st Dec., 1936.
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation ...	{ Adult males ... Adult females ... Children (under 15)...	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—
Number of patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis admitted for treatment ...	{ Adult males ... Adult females ... Children (under 15)...	2 1 —	9 7 1	12 3 —	2 — —
Total ...	3	31	17	15	2
Number of patients suffering from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis admitted for treatment ..	{ Adult males ... Adult females ... Children (under 15)...	— — —	3 5 6	1 — —	1 1 —
Total ...	—	17	14	1	2
GRAND TOTAL ...	3	48	31	16	4

(G) Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year 1936, from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															Grand Totals	
		Under 3 months but exceeding 28 days.			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			Totals				
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. Class T.B. plus Group I. Class T.B. plus Group II. Class T.B. plus Group III.	Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent	—	1	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	—	7
	Not Quiescent	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	
	Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1		
	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	
	Not Quiescent	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	6	3	—	9	
	Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	
	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Not Quiescent	5	—	—	6	2	—	6	2	—	1	1	—	18	5	—	23	
	Died in Institution ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1		
Not Quiescent	2	—	—	1	3	—	5	2	—	1	—	—	9	5	—	14		
Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1		
TOTALS (Pulmonary) ...		8	3	—	14	9	—	14	6	—	5	4	—	41	22	—	63	

Classification on admission to the Institution.		Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															Gross Totals
			Under 3 months but exceeding 28 days.			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			Totals			
			M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	2	3	2	4	1
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Abdominal.	Quiescent	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Organs.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peripheral Glands	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS (Non-pulmonary)		1	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	1	1	2	5	2	4	1	

(G) Supplementary return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year 1936, from the Municipal General Hospital, Burnley.

on admission to the Institution.		Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															Grand Totals
			Under 3 months but exceeding 28 days.			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			Totals			
			M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Not Quiescent	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	
	Died in Institution ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Class T.B. plus Group I.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Not Quiescent	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4	
	Died in Institution ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	
Class T.B. plus Group II.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Not Quiescent	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	
	Died in Institution ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Class T.B. plus Group III.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Not Quiescent	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
	Died in Institution ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	
TOTALS (Pulmonary) ...		8	6	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	—	17	

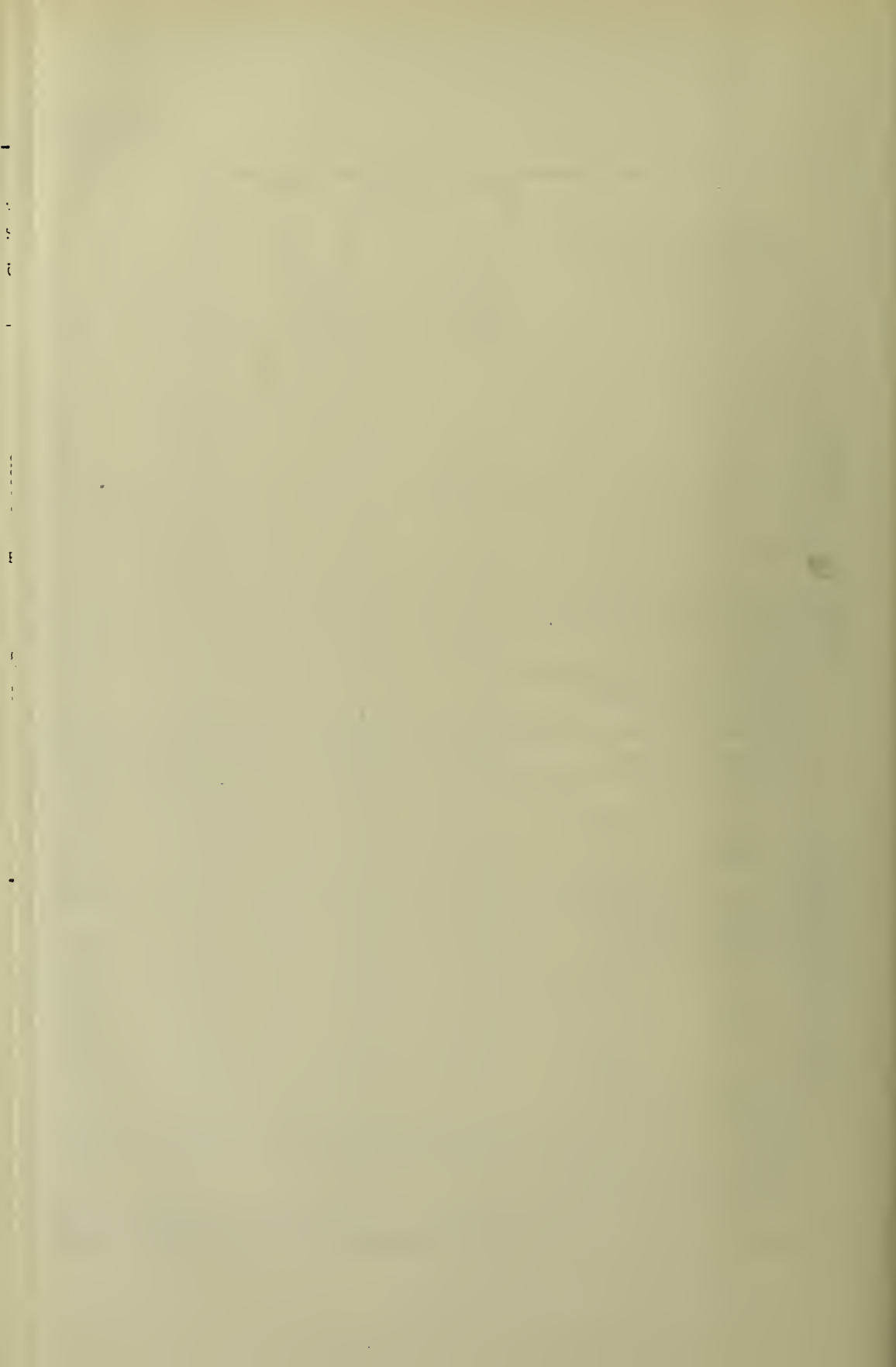
Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															Grand Totals
		Under 3 months but exceeding 28 days.			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			Totals			
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not Quiescent	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
		Died in Institution ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Abdominal.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Organs.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS (Non-pulmonary)	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	5	

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1936 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

[illegible]

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1936 of all Patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for removal of all cases written off the Register.

[illegible]



APPENDIX 9.

RETURN to be made on or before the 9th of February, 1937, by Mr. H. V. Hartley, Vaccination Officer of the Burnley Registration District, respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1935, inclusive.

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	Number of Births returned in the "Births List Sheets " as registered from 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1935.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1937, in Columns I., II., IV. and V. of the "Vaccination Regis- ter" (Birth List Sheets), viz. :					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1937, remained un-entered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by "Report Book ") of				Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1937, neither duly entered in the " Vaccination Register " (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Return) nor temporar- ily acco. nted for in the " Report Book " (columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Return).	Total number of Certificates and copies of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccination of Children under 14 received during the Calendar Year 1936.	Number of Conscien- tion Objec- tion received by the Vac- cination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate, during the Calendar Year 1936.
		Col. I. Success- fully Vaccin- ated.	Col. II.		Col. IV. Number in res- pect of whom Statu- tory Declara- tions of Con- scien- tious Objection have been received.	Col. V. Died Unvac- cinated.	Postpone- ment by Medical Certifi- cate.	Removal to Districts the Vaccina- tion Officers of which have been duly apprised.	Removal to places unknown, or which cannot be reached, and cases not hav- ing been found.				
			Insus- ceptible of Vac- cination.	Had Small Pox.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
EAST WARD ...	783	191	—	—	541	39	1	7	3	1	218	570	
WEST WARD ...	349	87	2	—	238	16	1	2	1	2	161	257	
Total ...	1132	278	2	—	779	55	2	9	4	3	379	827	

Children successfully vaccinated after the declaration of conscientious objection had been made (included in column 6 above)—1.

Total number of copies of certificates for the year 1936 sent to other Vaccination Officers (included in column 12 above)—12.

**Table showing the Medical Examinations carried out during the year 1936
for the various Corporation Departments, etc.**

Examinations of Corporation and Joint Transport Committee Employees under the Workmen's Compensation Act	251
For fitness to resume work after illness	12
For Employment by the Joint Transport Committee ... Road Traffic Act 27 } Others 4 }	31
For Superannuation purposes	92
For claims for compensation by persons other than Corporation employees	22
	<hr/> 408 <hr/>



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY

Local Education Authority

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

1936

D. C. LAMONT, M.B. CH.B., D.P.H.,
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 1936-37

IS CONSTITUTED AS FOLLOWS :—

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN J. W. GRADWELL, J.P.).

*ALDERMAN J. R. TOMLINSON, Chairman.

*ALDERMAN L. RIPPON, Vice-Chairman.

*ALDERMAN J. LYNCH.

*COUNCILLOR MRS. M. A. BATTLE.

*COUNCILLOR MRS. M. BROWN, J.P.

*ALDERMAN E. BRODRICK, J.P.

COUNCILLOR J. T. CLEGG.

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*RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR PROVOST TYNAN, D.D.

REV. B. E. HUGHES, M.A., B.D.

J. W. HALL, Esq.

*Members of the Special Services Sub-Committee.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BURNLEY,

MARCH, 1937.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE,
SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my report on the work of the School Medical Service for the year 1936. The report is the customary account of the medical examinations in the schools, the findings of such examinations and the treatment provided through the various clinics. As in former years it is drawn up in accordance with the suggestions of the Board of Education, and the statistical appendices, which differentiate between elementary and secondary schools, are in the form required by the Board of Education.

5770 elementary and 987 secondary school children were examined, either in the routine inspections of the three age groups, or for special reasons. Of the children subjected to routine inspection in the schools, 27% of the elementary school children and 19% of the secondary school pupils were found to require treatment for defects other than defects of nutrition and dental diseases.

Arrangements were made during 1936, for specialist advice on the treatment of ear diseases which may result in deafness. As so many of these diseases result from acute infectious diseases, co-ordination between the infectious diseases hospital, the general hospitals and the school clinic is effected by the same aural specialist doing the work in all these institutions. Aural clinics are now held about once a month.

In previous reports I have drawn attention to the considerable numbers of children found each year to have some manifestation of rheumatic infection and the need for prolonged rest in suitable institutions of children convalescent from rheumatic diseases to prevent rheumatic heart affections. Arrangements have now been made for institutional treatment on these lines.

Approval has recently been given to a scheme for Orthoptic treatment of children. Within recent years the methods of treating squint in children have undergone considerable advance, and a technique of orthoptic treatment has been elaborated. This method has been in operation long enough to show that great advantages are conferred upon children with squint by methods of training to effect fusion of the vision of both eyes. Many of the milder cases can be cured rapidly and the cure is more scientifically complete. Where errors of refraction

are corrected, the subsequent orthoptic treatment enables most cases of moderate convergent squint to recover. Without such treatment one can rarely get a fusion sense developed. The treatment requires special apparatus and a specially trained assistant, who will work under the direction of the Eye Specialist. The scheme, which will be put into operation during 1937-38, is a joint one with the Blackburn Education Committee. The services of a qualified orthoptist will be shared equally by the two authorities, and each authority will supply the necessary apparatus for use in the eye clinic.

Dr. E. Catlow, one of the Assistant Medical Officers, whose duties were mainly in connection with the School Medical Service, resigned her appointment during 1936, and was succeeded by Dr. E. Laurie.

I wish again to thank you for your support during the year, and the Director of Education and the teaching staff of the schools for their co-operation. The School Medical Staff have continued to work conscientiously and effectively.

I am, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. C. LAMONT,
School Medical Officer.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

SCHOLARS.

Number of Elementary and Special School Children on roll on the 31st December, 1936, 11,130. Average attendance during year, 9,955.

TEACHERS.—Elementary and Special Schools.

Men, 92; Women, 276. Total, 368.

SCHOOLS.

Elementary.

Number of Council Schools	...	...	...	16
Number of Non-Provided Schools	...	...	...	13
Number of Departments in charge of Head Teacher :—				
Mixed only	...	...	...	16
Boys only	...	...	...	2
Girls only	...	...	...	2
Mixed and Infants	...	...	...	7
Infants only	...	...	...	20

Secondary.

The Grammar School for Boys.
The High School for Girls.
The Junior Commercial School.

Special Schools 6

School for the Blind and partially sighted, School for the Deaf, the Open Air School, two Schools for Mentally Defective children and Nursery School.

SCHOOL CLINIC.

In September, 1936, the basement of the Elizabeth Street Clinic premises, which was used as an Orthopædic Clinic, was vacated, as the basement was required to house the Corporation Printing Department. The rooms on the first floor, which were previously used as the offices of the National Health Insurance Committee, were converted for use as an Orthopædic Clinic. There are now a consulting room, exercise room and small waiting room available for orthopædic work. These are more convenient than the basement, and adjoin the rooms used for minor ailment and ophthalmic work, etc.

The total number of attendances of school and pre-school children at the various clinics was 50,977.

The School Clinic was open on 310 days.

LIST OF SCHOOL CLINICS.

NAME.	PURPOSES.	WHERE HELD.	TIMES.
Inspection Clinic.	... Special examination of cases referred by Teachers, Attendance Officers and School Nurses.	... Elizabeth Street.	... Monday, 2-0 p.m. Tuesday, 9-30 a.m. Wednesday, 2-0 p.m. Thursday, 9-30 a.m.
Dental Clinic.	... Dental Treatment.	... Elizabeth Street.	... Every Week-day by appointment.
Ophthalmic Clinic.	... Prescription of Spectacles.	... Elizabeth Street.	... By appointment only.
Nose and Throat Clinic.	... Examination by Specialist Officer of Children suffering from Chronic Tonsilitis and/or Adenoids, etc.	... Elizabeth Street.	... Arranged as required.
Nose and Throat Clinic.	... Operative Treatment of Adenoids and Enlarged Tonsils.	... Municipal General Hospital.	... Arranged as required.
Ear Clinic	... Examination by Specialist Officer of children suffering from Ear Disease.	... Elizabeth Street.	... Arranged as required.
Orthopædic Clinic.	... Treatment of Crippling and Deformities.	... Elizabeth Street.	... Treatment by Ortho- pædic Nurse daily by appointment. Orthopædic Surgeon attends twice each month.
Minor Ailments Clinic.	... Treatment of Minor Diseases of skin, etc.	... Elizabeth Street.	... Every Week-day at 8-45 a.m.
Ultra-Violet Light Clinic.	... Treatment of Debilitated Children, etc.	... Bank Hill Children's Hospital and Municipal General Hospital.	... Wednesday and Friday at 9-30 a.m. ... By appointment.
Diphtheria Immunisation.	... Prophylactic Inoculation against Diphtheria.	... Elizabeth Street.	... Wednesday at 3-0 p.m.
Cleansing Station.	... Treatment of Scabies and Cleansing of Verminous Cases.	... Basket Street.	... Arranged as required.
Speech Remedial Class.	... Treatment of Stammering and other Speech Defects.	... Deaf School Premises.	... Daily by appointment.

REPORT.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :—

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., ChB., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers :—

M. C. R. GRAHAME, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ELSIE CATLOW, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H., to October, 1936.

EDITH LAURIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., from November, 1936.

MARGARET S. L. MCCASH, M.D.

School Dentists :—

HENRY A. BOLTON, L.D.S.

ANNIE M. KEAN, L.D.S.

Ophthalmic and Nose, Throat and Ear Specialist (part-time) :—

T. SNOWBALL, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.

Four Health Visitor-School Nurses.

One Orthopædic Nurse.

Three Clerks.

Two Dental Clerk-Attendants.

The School Medical Officer undertakes chiefly the administrative duties connected with the School Medical Service. He is also responsible for certifying mentally defective children for admission to Special Schools. The Deputy Medical Officer examines all children recommended for admission to the Open Air School, arranges for their admission, and is responsible for the clinical supervision of the children in attendance at the Open Air School. He also carries out the routine inspection of Secondary School boys.

One of the Lady Assistant Medical Officers is wholly occupied in the work of the School Medical Department, but relieves the other Assistant Medical Officers during holidays. The Second Lady Assistant Medical Officer carries out chiefly Maternity and Child Welfare work, but is occupied on school medical work for two sessions per week.

Dr. T. Snowball holds two sessions per week for the examination and following-up of school children suffering from eye diseases and vision defects. Additional sessions are held as required. He also examines, at the clinic, children with nose, throat and ear defects, who are referred to him by the Assistant Medical Officers, and carries out any operative work required on such cases at the Municipal General Hospital, where he is on the Consulting Surgical Staff.

The time of the two whole-time Dental Surgeons is allocated as follows :—
21 sessions per week to dental inspection and treatment of school children; one session per week to treatment of pregnant and nursing mothers and children of pre-school age; one evening session per week to the treatment of tuberculous persons.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

Complete co-ordination now exists between the School Medical and Child Welfare Services. All the records from the Infant Welfare Department are passed to the School Clinic office when children enter school and are filed, along with the school medical records. All the consultative services and forms of treatment which are available for school children are also available for pre-school children. These include minor ailments treatment, dental treatment, treatment of eye diseases and vision defects, treatment, including operative attention, of nose, throat and ear diseases, orthopædic treatment, artificial sunlight treatment, immunization against diphtheria, etc. Children are referred to the Sunlight Clinics at Bank Hall Hospital and the Municipal General Hospital, and the X-Ray and Electrotherapeutic Department of the Municipal General Hospital.

Information relating to the specific unsuitability of certain children for particular types of work is supplied to the Juvenile Employment Committee in respect of children who leave school at the end of each term, as recommended in Board of Education Administrative Memorandum No. 137. The Juvenile Employment Record Cards are sent from the Juvenile Employment Bureau to the School Clinic, where relevant information is entered on the employment cards.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

School Hygiene and Sanitary Accommodation.

No major matters arose during the year in connection with the sanitary condition of the schools. Many of the defects in the older schools, which have been commented upon in my previous reports, continue to exist. In particular, nothing has been done to bring the closet accommodation of Back Lane and Red Lion Street Schools more into conformity with modern requirements.

The gradual substitution of modern types of desks and tables for the old-fashioned long desks continues, 107 dual tables, 50 dual desks and 33 single desks being installed in 1936.

Two hundred and ninety-four visits were paid by the sanitary inspectors to schools, during which the following defects were found :—

Blocked drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective troughing, downspouts, etc	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective urinals and closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Defective litter bins	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective waste pipes...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
							24
							—

All these defects were remedied.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

Three groups of school children have been examined in accordance with the Board of Education (Special Services) Regulations, which provide for the medical inspection of all children in public elementary schools as soon as possible in the twelve months following :—

- (a) their first admission;
- (b) their attaining the age of 8 years; and
- (c) their attaining the age of 12 years.

Each elementary school has been visited at least once during the year for this purpose.

Head teachers are given notice at every routine examination that they may submit any special cases not falling in the above code groups whom they desire the Medical Officer to see. All children in the code groups and special cases who have a defect requiring treatment or are to be kept under observation, are re-examined at the schools after a suitable interval has elapsed.

The following table shows the number of children inspected under the various groups during the year, with a comparison for 1935. There was a decrease in the number of children in each age group, the total number who were presented for routine inspection being 506 less than in 1935.

Code Groups.						Total	Total
Entrants :		Boys		Girls		1936	1935
Age 3 years	...	37	...	38	...	75	78
" 4 "	...	157	...	118	...	275	278
" 5 "	...	288	...	291	...	579	643
" 6 "	...	65	...	63	...	128	179
" 7 "	...	21	...	20	...	41	63
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
		568		530		1098	1241
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
Intermediates :		Boys		Girls		Total	Total
						1936	1935
Age 8 years	...	478	...	474	...	952	1024
" 9 "	...	40	...	45	...	85	173
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
		518		519		1037	1197
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
Leavers :		Boys		Girls		Total	Total
						1936	1935
Age 12 years	...	441	...	462	...	903	1022
" 13 "	...	55	...	53	...	108	181
" 14 "	...	1	...	2	...	3	5
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
		497	...	517	...	1014	1208
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
Others	...	15	...	30	...	45	54
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Routine							
Inspections	...	1598	...	1596	...	3194	3700
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
Other Inspections.							
No. of Special Inspections :						1936	1935
At Schools		...	...	...	...	229	205
At School Clinic		...	...	...	...	2347	2476
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						2576	2681
						<hr/>	<hr/>
No. of Re-Inspections :							
At Schools		...	...	...	...	5041	4529
At School Clinic		...	...	...	...	1131	1108
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						6172	5637
						<hr/>	<hr/>

Details of the numbers examined at the various Schools appear in the Appendix.

Visits of the Medical Officer.

Appended below is the number of visits paid to the Elementary Schools.

For Routine Medical Inspection :	Morning	123	Afternoon	74	=	197
For " Following-up " Defects :	"	20	"	7	=	27
						<hr/> 224 <hr/>

In addition to the 27 special visits to schools for the following-up of defects, the Medical Officer saw, at the completion of the routine inspections in each school, children who required supervision on account of defects found at a previous inspection.

REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Routine and Special Inspections in the Schools.

The following is a summary of the defects found in 1936 compared with the previous year :—

	1936				1935			
	No.		%		No.		%	
1. Total number of children examined at routine and special inspections	3423	...	—	...	3905	...	—	...
2. Number of children suffering from								
Uncleanliness	178	...	5.2	...	276	...	7.1	...
Skin Disease	109	...	3.2	...	186	...	4.8	...
External Eye Disease	48	...	1.4	...	56	...	1.4	...
Defective Vision								
(including Squint)	421	...	12.3	...	506	...	13.0	...

Ear Disease	...	...	...	85	...	2.5	...	98	...	2.5
Nose and Throat Disease	...	...	...	590	...	17.2	...	625	...	16.0
Enlarged Glands	...	...	...	99	...	2.9	...	88	...	2.3
Defective Speech	...	...	...	65	...	1.9	...	80	...	2.0
Heart Disease	...	...	...	55	...	1.6	...	52	...	1.3
Anæmia	...	...	...	50	...	1.5	...	49	...	1.3
Lung Disease (Non-Tub.)	...	...	...	121	...	3.5	...	179	...	4.6
Tuberculosis :										
Pulmonary Definite	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
„ Suspected	...	...	...	2	...	0.1	...	—	...	—
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	16	...	0.5	...	8	...	0.2
Diseases of Nervous System	...	...	...	44	...	1.3	...	33	...	0.8
Deformities	...	...	...	149	...	4.4	...	156	...	4.0
Other Defects and Diseases	...	...	...	321	...	9.4	...	349	...	8.9

As regards **routine** inspections, the percentage of children found to require treatment, excluding uncleanness and dental disease, was 30.5 in the Entrants' Group, 27.7 in the Intermediate Group, and 24.9 in the Leavers' Group; the percentage for the total code groups being 27.8. These correspond closely to the figures for 1935.

A list of the defects found in the various code groups and "specials" appears in the Appendix to the report.

Uncleanness.—Inspection by the Medical Officer revealed 178 unclean children, as against 276 in the previous year, the percentages being 7.1 in 1935, and 5.2 in 1936. Of this number, 168 had heads infested with vermin or nits, and 10 had dirty bodies.

The routine cleanliness surveys by the school nurses are a better guide to the conditions obtaining in the various schools.

The nurses made 136 cleanliness surveys of children in elementary and special schools, and carried out 39,699 inspections of children's heads and bodies. 443 individual children were found to be unclean. In 23 instances vermin were found, and in 1,746 instances nits were present in the hair. The percentage of children showing evidence of infestation with vermin was only 0.06%. 419 notices giving advice as to the best means of getting rid of vermin and nits were sent to parents, and where necessary, these were followed up by personal visits by the nurses to the homes. A more strongly worded notice to parents was sent on 186 occasions on which re-inspection by the nurses showed that children were still verminous. 7 verminous children were cleansed and disinfested at the Cleansing Station.

The following Table indicates the decrease that has taken place in recent years in the incidence of vermin infestation among the scholars :—

Year	Number of Inspections by School Nurses	Number found to have		Percentage found to have	
		Vermin	Nits	Vermin	Nits
1925	7070	377	1806	4.1	25.5
1926	8014	465	965	5.8	12.0
1927	3412	153	309	4.5	9.0
1928	7735	231	1096	3.0	14.2
1929	11430	123	1190	1.1	10.4
1930	21796	103	2355	0.5	10.8
1931	17232	183	1388	1.1	8.1
1932	23847	69	1216	0.3	5.1
1933	33753	51	1454	0.2	4.3
1934	44621	30	2010	0.07	4.5
1935	41740	11	2327	0.03	5.6
1936	39699	23	1746	0.06	4.4

Nose and Throat Defects.—Unhealthy conditions of the Nose and Throat were recorded in 590 or 17.2% of the children examined; an increase of 1.2% on the 1935 figures. This number includes 415 in which there was a chronic unhealthy condition of the tonsils (12.1%) and 22 where adenoids were present. Both conditions were found in 77 cases. There were 76 other conditions.

Tuberculosis.—Two cases were suspected to suffer from pulmonary tuberculosis and were referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary for further observation. They were subsequently found not to be tuberculous. No cases suffering from tuberculosis of the lung were found during routine inspections in schools. This is the seventh successive year in which no such cases were ascertained. Three school children, however, contracted the disease during 1936 and were examined by the Tuberculosis Officer.

Eight cases of tuberculosis of the glands, seven of bone and joint tuberculosis, and one other non-pulmonary case were ascertained during routine inspection.

Skin Disease.—Contagious diseases of the skin are rarely seen at routine medical inspection in the schools, due partly to the higher standard of cleanliness pertaining amongst the children, and partly due to the fact that when these conditions are found by teachers or parents, the children are referred immediately to the Clinic for treatment. 109 cases of skin disease were ascertained, the percentage being 3·2, as compared with 4·8 in the previous year.

External Eye Diseases.—Of 48 cases of inflammatory conditions of the external eye, 22 were Blepharitis, 13 were Conjunctivitis, and 13 other conditions.

Defective Vision.—A routine vision test of all children in the Intermediate and Leaver Groups is carried out. The Entrant Group, however, is not examined for visual acuity at routine examinations, as the majority do not know the letters of the alphabet. If defective vision is suspected in entrants, special vision test cards are used.

The total number of children medically inspected in the schools who were found to have defective vision during the year was 421 (including 63 with squint). Of these 170 were in the second age group (aged 8 and 9 years), and 155 in the third age group. In addition, 178 children had errors of vision corrected previously and were wearing suitable glasses—these being 12 Entrants, 49 Intermediates, 110 Leavers and 7 not coming under the code groups.

In 264 cases the defective vision or squint was sufficiently severe as to necessitate their being referred to the Ophthalmic Specialist Officer. The remaining 157 were kept under observation.

The school nurses have continued to make periodic surveys in the schools to find children who neglect to wear the spectacles provided for them. This is very necessary on account of the considerable number of children who fail to take their spectacles to school and the fact that, when spectacles are lost or broken, steps are not taken for their immediate replacement or repair. Of 511 children surveyed by the nurses, 56 were not wearing their spectacles. In 22 instances this was due to carelessness or neglect to take the spectacles to school, and in 34 the spectacles were lost or broken. The latter were followed-up to ensure that the spectacles were replaced. The assistance given by the head teachers in supervising the wearing of glasses continues to be most helpful.

The practice has been continued of supplying, through the Education Committee's Scheme, only spectacles having steel frames and lenses slightly flattened at the top. These have been found to be more suitable for the rough usage to which they are frequently subjected and ensure that the lenses remain in the correct axis.

The types of vision defect found by the Ophthalmic Surgeon are described elsewhere in this report.

Ear Disease and Hearing.—85 or 2·5% of the children inspected in the schools suffered from ear disease, and of these 45 had an appreciable degree of deafness. Children with ear disease, specially chronic otorrhœa, are frequently first ascertained when they present themselves at the School Clinic for treatment. The latter comprised 6·7% of the children examined at the Clinic.

Deformities and Crippling Defects.—Although 149 or 4·4% of the children inspected in school were recorded under this heading, many had defects of posture which were amenable to correction by suitable remedial exercises. Only 4 were cases of curvature of the spine and 23 crippling resulting from rickets. 114 were referred to the Orthopædic Surgeon, such cases comprising in addition to the more severe degrees of incorrect posture, congenital rickety and traumatic deformities and conditions such as flat foot, hammer toe and wry-neck.

Particulars of the Orthopædic Scheme and the treatment and after-care of crippling defects for the year are given on pages 31 to 36.

Defective Speech.—Altogether 65 children were found during routine and special inspections in the schools to have defective speech. Many of these were subjected to more detailed examination and 36, the majority being children who stammered, were selected to have remedial treatment at the Special Speech Centre. A report on the work of the Special Centre is given on pages 51 to 52.

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation.—These are classified under the headings Organic Disease, Functional Disease and Anæmia.

The incidence of heart affections showed a slight increase compared with that of the previous year. 18 children were found to have organic heart lesions, equivalent to 0·5% of the total inspected, as compared with 0·4% in 1935. The cases of functional heart disease amounted to 37, being 1·1% of the total inspected, as compared with 0·9% in 1935.

Clothing and Footgear.—Children found to be insufficiently clad or to have defective footgear numbered 43, equivalent to 1·3% of the total inspected. All children with defective footgear were reported to the Clog Fund Sub-Committee for investigation of their circumstances and the provision of clogs in cases which were found to be necessitous.

Height and Weight.—The following table shows the averages compared with 1935 of the children medically inspected.

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 5 Years.

	Boys		Boys		Girls		Girls	
	1935		1936		1935		1936	
Number Inspected	320	...	288	...	323	...	291	...
Average Height in inches	42.5	...	42.7	...	42.9	...	42.1	...
Average Weight in pounds.....	40.9	...	41.8	...	39.3	...	40.2	...

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 8 Years.

	Boys		Boys		Girls		Girls	
	1935		1936		1935		1936	
Number Inspected	549	...	478	...	475	...	474	...
Average Height in inches	49.2	...	48.6	...	48.3	...	48.2	...
Average Weight in pounds.....	55.1	...	54.6	...	53.3	...	53.1	...

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 12 Years.

	Boys		Boys		Girls		Girls	
	1935		1936		1935		1936	
Number Inspected	504	...	441	...	518	...	462	...
Average Height in inches	55.7	...	55.3	...	56.6	...	56.4	...
Average Weight in pounds.....	76.7	...	77.9	...	79.3	...	79.6	...

Nutrition.—The nutrition of school children has now been recorded for two years in accordance with the method of classification required by the Board of Education under four headings, excellent, normal, slightly subnormal and bad. The assessment of nutrition under these general headings is dependent on the individual standard of the examining medical officer and does not claim to be on a scientific basis. Nor is there any accepted scientific standard in general use throughout the country, to serve as a guide to the Medical Officer. The figures ascertained for the school population of the country as a whole merely acts as a general indication of the nutritional state of the children, and the figures for different areas cannot be strictly compared, nor even the figures for different groups of children examined in different years in the same area.

In the three groups of school children submitted to routine inspection during 1936, 87.4% of the entrants, 90.9% of the intermediate group, and 94.5% of the third group were found to have normal or excellent nutrition. This corresponds broadly to the findings of the previous year, in that the older children tend to have a higher percentage of normal and excellent nutrition than the younger ones entering on their school life.

Only 7 children out of 3,194 inspected were reported to have bad nutrition and 283 were slightly subnormal. Although accurate deductions cannot be drawn from the comparable statistics of the two years, it is observed that the percentage of slightly subnormal cases in each age group inspected during 1936, is slightly in excess of those inspected during 1935.

Statistics were kept of the nutritional state of the children inspected in each school, but on comparison with the similar figures for the previous year, such wide variations are found, dependent mainly on the numbers inspected, that no useful deductions can be drawn from them.

The only general inference is that approximately 90% of the whole elementary school population is fairly well nourished.

In the secondary schools, the nutrition survey of 959 children showed 8.9% with excellent nutrition, 86.3% normal, 4.8% slightly subnormal and none badly nourished.

THE INSPECTION CLINIC.

Inspection Clinics are held at the School Clinic on Monday afternoon, Tuesday morning, Wednesday afternoon, Thursday morning. Cases for special investigation are examined on Saturday morning.

To this clinic children absent on account of sickness, who have not been certified by private medical practitioners as unfit to attend school are sent by the attendance officers. The Assistant Medical Officer also examines children sent by the teachers when they want advice as to the condition of the child which does not allow of waiting until the Medical Officer next visits the school. Children are also referred for examination by parents and school nurses. Consultations with parents are held regarding defects found in the course of routine medical inspection. The Assistant Medical Officer reviews from time to time cases undergoing daily treatment by the school nurses for minor ailments. In this way practically the whole of the children who are suffering from any ailment are kept under constant supervision. In some cases private medical practitioners refer children to the Clinic.

During the year 2,467 children attended the Inspection Clinic, the total attendances being 3,647. 2,054 of the inspected children had defects of a minor nature that exclusion from school was not necessary, but in 413 cases certificates of exclusion from school for varying periods were granted. 120 children granted certificates of exclusion were referred for treatment to their private doctors.

The following is a summary of the defects found in elementary and special school children attending the inspection clinic :—

						Requiring Treatment.	Requiring observation.
Uncleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	27	—
Defective Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	19	—
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	18	—
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	143	—
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	15	—
Other Skin Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	142	—
Eye Defects	...	...	...	...	...	391	3
Ear Defects	...	...	...	...	...	163	2
Nose and Throat Defects	...	...	...	...	...	204	22
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	56	5
Defective Speech	...	...	...	...	...	14	2
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	35	2
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	31	—
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	121	—
Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	29	1
Nervous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	34	—
Mental Deficiency	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary—Suspected	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
„ Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	928	4
Total						2381	41

Miscellaneous Inspections.—In addition to the above, the following examinations were made at the Clinic :—

Examinations regarding fitness to attend Hest Bank Camp School	...	798
Examinations for Approved Residential Schools, Juvenile Court, etc.	...	8
Examinations regarding suitability for Convalescent and Holiday Homes	...	337
Examinations of Infectious Disease Contacts	...	103
Review of Children attending Speech Centre	...	26
Special Inspections by Nurses	...	964

FOLLOWING UP.

When the Medical Officer finds a child suffering from some defect which requires attention, the parent, if present, is informed. If the parent is not present a written notice of the defect is made out and passed to the Head Teacher to send to the parent.

The defects are classified as those requiring treatment and those which require to be kept under observation only. "Follow up" records are completed in respect of each child found to have a defect. Where defects are found which require treatment, the notices to the parents are followed, when necessary, by personal visits of the school nurses to the homes. The parents are interviewed and the necessity for securing appropriate treatment is stressed, with instructions in all cases as to how such treatment may be secured. Where treatment may be obtained under the Authority's scheme the parents are informed. The school nurses continue to follow up these children with defects requiring treatment at monthly intervals, by visits to the schools or further visits to the homes, until the defects are remedied.

Children with defects requiring either treatment or observation are followed up also by the Assistant Medical Officer at each visit made to the schools, and as a result of these re-inspections by the Medical Officer, further notices may be sent to the parents or further domiciliary visits made by the nurses.

The following shows the amount of work done.

No. of visits by the Medical Officer to schools :—

For re-inspection (*i.e.*, to follow up children with defects)—27.

Follow up visits by the Nurses of

Dental Defects	...	...	...	...	1133
Defective Vision	...	...	...	...	2370
Nose and Throat Defects	...	...	...	...	1532
Orthopædic Cases	...	...	...	...	342
Other Defects	...	...	...	...	2812
					8189

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Review of the action taken to detect and prevent the spread of Infectious Disease.

The School Medical Officer receives, as Medical Officer of Health, notification of all cases of notifiable infectious diseases occurring in the Borough. The necessary exclusion certificates under Article 53(b) of the Code and a list of houses in which infectious diseases have occurred are sent daily to the School Attendance Department.

The legally notifiable diseases amongst school children notified to the Medical Officer of Health were as follows :—

Disease	No. of Notifications	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	69	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	141	5
Measles and German Measles	92	—
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia... ..	29	1
Erysipelas	2	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18	1

There was no severe epidemic of any of the notifiable infectious diseases during 1936, but whooping cough was prevalent to a considerable extent in the latter months of the year and affected the attendances in the Infant Departments, Nursery Classes and Nursery School. There was comparatively little scarlet fever and measles. Diphtheria, although not assuming epidemic proportion, continued sporadically throughout the year, no particular schools being unduly affected.

No schools were closed by order of the Medical Officer of Health. It was not found necessary to issue any certificates to cover periods of low attendance in schools on account of infectious diseases.

The School Nurses made four special investigations in schools in connection with diphtheria, during which 53 scholars and teachers were swabbed in school, and 94 were seen and swabbed in their own homes.

103 children were examined as to their fitness to re-enter school after having had an infectious disease or being a "contact."

Immunization against Diphtheria.—The numbers dealt with during the year at the Immunization Clinic were as follows :—

	Children of pre-school age	Children of school age
Schick Tested	—	44
Number immunized	118	444
Total Attendances	350	1388

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases occurring in the Elementary and Secondary Schools
of the Borough.

SCHOOL	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Measles		Pneumonia		Tubercu- losis		Other Diseases	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Abel Street	1	2	3	13	3	3	1	1	—	2	—	—
Back Lane	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Burnley Wood	—	2	—	2	2	2	—	2	—	1	—	—
Coal Clough	2	2	1	—	2	5	3	2	—	1	—	—
Fulledge	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Habergham	—	1	—	—	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hargher Clough	2	—	3	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Healey Wood	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Heasandford	5	2	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Holy Trinity	2	3	—	9	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Lane Head	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lionel Street	—	3	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pickup Croft	—	3	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Red Lion Street	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Rosegrove	3	—	6	3	4	6	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rose Hill	3	2	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
St. Andrew's	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
St. Augustine's	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
St. John's	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
St. Mary's	1	6	4	2	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
St. Mary Magdalene's	—	1	—	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	—
St. Peter's	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Stephen's	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
St. Thomas's	—	1	2	7	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sandygate	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoneyholme	3	2	13	4	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
Todmorden Road Junior..	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whittlefield	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Wood Top	1	1	—	3	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Coal Clough Special	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heasandford Special	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blind	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaf	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Open Air	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Nursery	3	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Todmorden Road Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Grammar	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High	—	3	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Others	8	2	14	4	4	3	—	—	—	1	1	—
TOTALS	43	42	72	67	46	47	17	15	8	15	1	1

Head Teachers are requested to inform the School Medical Officer of cases of sickness amongst school children coming to their notice.

Infectious Diseases Reported by Teachers during 1936.

SCHOOL	Measles	Whooping Cough	Mumps	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Chicken Pox	Other Diseases
Abel Street	4	21	1	2	10	16	—
Back Lane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burnley Wood	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal Clough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fulledge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Habergham	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hargher Clough.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Healey Wood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heasandford	1	—	—	1	1	5	—
Holy Trinity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lane Head	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Lionel Street	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pickup Croft	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Red Lion Street	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Rosegrove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rose Hill.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Andrew's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Augustine's	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. John's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mary's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mary Magdalene's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Peter's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Stephen's	—	4	—	—	—	12	—
St. Thomas's	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Sandygate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoneyholme	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Todmorden Road Junior..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whittlefield	—	15	—	—	3	6	1
Wood Top	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal Clough Special	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heasandford Special	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaf	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Open Air.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursery	1	32	—	1	—	15	—
Todmorden Road Central Grammar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	15	73	1	7	19	54	1

Infectious Illnesses of Children prior to entering School.—It was found that, during the pre-school life of the entrants

58·5%		had suffered from Measles.
7·2%	„	„ Scarlet Fever.
2·6%	„	„ Diphtheria.
20·6%	„	„ Whooping Cough.
19·6%	„	„ Chickenpox.
0·1%	„	„ Rheumatism.
1·2%	„	„ Mumps.

Vaccinal Condition of School Children.—Only 23·5% of the children who were medically inspected on entering school were found to be vaccinated.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The forms of treatment provided by the Local Authority are given on page 8.

Children found, either in the schools or at the clinics, to have minor ailments, defects of vision, dental defects, orthopædic defects or adenoids and enlarged tonsils are advised, in the first place, to consult their own regular medical attendants. A large number, however, elect to have treatment under the Local Authority's Schemes. In 1936, the attendances showed an increase, due mainly to more children having received ophthalmic, nose, throat and ear and orthopædic treatment. The treatment of defects in juveniles from the Instruction Centres have also added to the numbers.

The following table shows the extent of the work of the advisory and treatment clinics during the last fourteen years.

TOTAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES.
(PRE-SCHOOL AND SCHOOL CHILDREN AND JUVENILES AT INSTRUCTION CENTRES.)

Year.	Minor Ailments.			Ophthalmic.	Dental.	Inspection.	Nose, Throat and Ear.		Orthopaedic.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1923 ...	9,947	...	1,034	...	1,412	...	5,164	...	—	...	17,557
1924 ...	10,433	...	1,323	...	2,254	...	4,705	...	—	...	18,715
1925 ...	16,769	...	3,029	...	2,261	...	4,623	...	—	...	26,682
1926 ...	18,570	...	3,583	...	3,156	...	3,900	...	—	...	29,209
1927 ...	18,550	...	3,326	...	3,672	...	4,032	...	156	...	29,750
1928 ...	20,297	...	3,329	...	4,670	...	4,305	...	266	...	33,331
1929 ...	20,364	...	2,980	...	4,288	...	4,111	...	168	...	34,805
1930 ...	24,028	...	4,451	...	5,013	...	4,810	...	105	...	40,705
1931 ...	21,989	...	5,571	...	5,262	...	4,655	...	63	...	40,442
1932 ...	23,344	...	5,369	...	6,718	...	4,572	...	95	...	44,914
1933 ...	20,635	...	3,976	...	6,295	...	4,866	...	447	...	46,610
1934 ...	19,184	...	4,675	...	7,742	...	4,287	...	338	...	48,778
1935 ...	18,758	...	4,347	...	10,583	...	3,847	...	363	...	48,912
1936 ...	19,900	...	5,041	...	9,817	...	3,713	...	567	...	50,977

Minor Ailments.—1,369 cases were treated by the School Nurses, as compared with 1,299 in 1935. This number includes 89 who were under treatment at the beginning of the year.

The following gives details of the number of cases of elementary and special school children and their attendances.

Diseases	No. of Cases under treatment 1/1/36	Number of New Cases	Total No. of cases dealt with	No. of Attendances
SKIN:—				
Ringworm: Scalp ...	—	1	1	13
Body ...	—	16	16	220
Impetigo ...	7	149	156	2,479
Other Skin Diseases ...	10	100	110	1,732
Scabies ...	—	7	7	37
EYE:—				
Blepharitis ...	5	42	47	981
Conjunctivitis ...	1	39	40	408
Iritis ...	—	—	—	—
Keratitis ...	—	1	1	6
Corneal Ulcer ...	—	—	—	—
Other Eye Conditions ...	—	33	33	176
EAR:—				
Otitis Media ...	29	92	121	3,805
Other Ear Diseases ...	4	52	56	257
MISCELLANEOUS, e.g., Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc. ...	33	748	781	8,825
	89	1,280	1,369	18,939

Skin Diseases.—The majority of cases of skin diseases were treated at the Minor Ailments Clinic. A scheme is in operation with the Manchester and Salford Skin Hospital, whereby cases of ringworm of the scalp, which required X-Ray treatment, are treated there at a cost to the Authority of £1 1s. 0d. per case. During 1936 three cases were referred to Manchester. Twenty-two children were referred to the "Light" Department of the Municipal Hospital for diagnosis of ringworm by means of "Wood's Glass."

Fifty-six children suffering from scabies were given sulphur baths, and their clothes were disinfected at the Corporation Cleansing Station; there were 120 attendances.

In addition to the minor ailments dealt with at the Clinic, it was ascertained that 288 cases were treated otherwise. These were :—

Ringworm: Head	...	...	...	...	...	—
Body	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scabies ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other Skin Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	109
Minor Eye Defects	...	...	...	...	...	39
Minor Ear Defects	...	...	...	...	...	51
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	81
						288

Pre-School Children treated at the School Clinic.—The following cases were referred from the Infant Welfare Centres for treatment at the Minor Ailment Clinic.

SKIN :				No. of Cases.	No. of Attendances.	
Ringworm :	Head	...	...	—	...	—
	Body	...	...	—	...	—
Impetigo	...	...	...	22	...	199
Other Skin	Conditions	...	...	6	...	60
EYE :						
Blepharitis	...	...	...	2	...	9
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	2	...	4
Other Eye	Conditions	...	...	6	...	22
EAR :						
Otitis Media	...	...	...	33	...	293
Other Ear	Conditions	...	...	2	...	6
Miscellaneous, <i>e.g.</i> , Minor Injuries,						
Bruises, Sores, etc.	...	...	...	53	...	320
	Total	...	...	126	...	913

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects.—The Laryngologist examines all cases referred to him at the Clinic and selects cases for operation. Before operation, cases are examined to detect any physical condition which may contra-indicate operation. Generally conservative methods are given a trial before cases are submitted to the laryngologist. In order that faulty breathing and faulty posture produced by unhealthy tonsils and adenoids shall be corrected, parents are asked to bring their children to the Clinic a few days after they return from hospital, where the orthopædic nurse holds a session daily for breathing exercises. Post-operative tonsils and adenoids cases attend this breathing class daily for several weeks.

Operations for tonsillectomy and removal of adenoids continue to be performed in the Municipal General Hospital. The children are admitted for preparation on the afternoon previous to the operation and are retained for at least twenty-four hours after, and are sent home in an ambulance. Dr. Snowball performs the operations. The children are accommodated in a small ward in which there are no other patients.

Examinations of Ear, Nose and Throat cases carried out by the specialist officer :

Advised Operative Treatment	...	...	...	74
Advised other forms of treatment...	...	...	...	9
Not advised treatment	...	...	...	3
Deferred	...	...	...	11

The number of elementary school children who received treatment for defects of the nose and throat are given in the Board of Education tables appended to this report.

Dr. Snowball is on the staff of the Infectious Diseases Hospital and the local general hospitals as Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant. In the past he has advised on ear conditions arising in children who have been from time to time referred to him by the Assistant Medical Officers, but no definite ear clinic sessions were held. In 1936, however, arrangements were approved whereby Dr. Snowball will hold sessions in the School Clinic premises, at which he will see ear cases only. These sessions will be held at suitable intervals, and cases will be seen by appointment. Cases requiring further investigation, special treatment such as ionisation and operative treatment will be dealt with in the Municipal General Hospital.

Eye Diseases and Visual Defects.—Practically all the cases of external eye disease are treated at the minor ailment clinic, particulars of which are given on page 26.

Children with visual defects are referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon (Dr. Snowball), who devotes two sessions per week to refraction work. When necessary to cope with the waiting list additional sessions are arranged. During the year Dr. Snowball held 150 sessions and examined 281 new cases. 234 children were prescribed spectacles.

Prior to the examinations by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, children are given a course of atropine drops for several days by the school nurses. This necessitated children making 1,926 attendances at the Clinic.

In addition to 281 new cases, the Ophthalmic Surgeon re-examined 741 children, who had at some time previously been supplied with spectacles, to ensure that the latter were still suitable. Consequent on these re-examinations it was necessary to recommend new spectacles for 433 children, 2 children to have operations also, and 6 to cease wearing spectacles. Three children were recommended for the special class for myopic children.

In all 1,022 children had their defective vision investigated. It is occasionally found that children who may have obtained spectacles through other channels, have spectacles which do not conform to their refractive errors, and it is not infrequently necessary to give new prescriptions or recommend that the spectacles be discarded.

Parents are advised, after children have obtained spectacles, to present them again at the Clinic so that the Ophthalmic Specialist may see that the spectacles conform to the prescriptions issued. 673 children attended for this purpose during the year.

The total number of attendances made by school children at the Ophthalmic Clinic, including preliminary preparation of the eyes by the nurses, was 4,430.

Children who were recommended but did not attend the Ophthalmic Clinic were followed up by the school nurses, who found that 22 children obtained treatment privately.

The total number of elementary school children who obtained spectacles during 1936, was 558. In 257 instances the spectacles were obtained through the Education Committee's scheme.

INTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

Classification of cases dealt with in 1936.

Defect.	Elementary and Special School Children.									
	New Cases.		Old Cases.		Totals.					
Hypermetropia	30	...	55	...	85		
Hypermetropia and Cataract	—	...	1	...	1		
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	99	...	191	...	290		
Myopia	41	...	79	...	120		
Myopic Astigmatism	29	...	109	...	138		
Mixed Astigmatism	16	...	59	...	75		
Emmetropia	15	...	8	...	23		
Cataract and Corneal Opacity	—	...	1	...	1		
Nystagmus plus Hypermetropic Astigmatism	—	...	3	...	3		
Nystagmus plus Hypermetropic Astigmatism and Albino	—	...	1	...	1		
Strabismus	—	...	4	...	4		
STRABISMUS										
plus Hypermetropic Astigmatism	28	...	124	...	152		
„ Hypermetropia	16	...	97	...	113		
„ Myopic Astigmatism	—	...	3	...	3		
„ Emmetropia	1	...	—	...	1		
„ Nystagmus	—	...	1	...	1		
Not yet classified	6	...	5	...	11		
Totals				281	...	741	...	1022

THE ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

The Orthopædic Scheme has functioned for nine years. The Orthopædic Surgeon holds two sessions per month, and an Orthopædic Nurse is employed full-time. Cases are dealt with within a very short interval from being first ascertained.

Since the inauguration of the scheme in December, 1927, 985 school children, 151 child welfare cases and 121 tuberculous cases—a total of 1,257—have been seen by the Orthopædic Surgeon.

For the success of the scheme, close co-operation with the other health services is desirable. The assistant medical officers, therefore, are present when their cases are being examined by the specialist. The Orthopædic Nurse gives massage, etc., to infants undergoing treatment for rickets, etc., in Bank Hall Hospital and to children in the Infectious Diseases Hospital who are weakened by infectious disease. Individual treatment and remedial exercises classes for postural defects and breathing exercises for children who have had tonsillectomy, etc., performed, are held in the Clinic.

The following statistics include school and pre-school children and tuberculous cripple cases. Cases of crippling due to active tuberculosis received hospital treatment through the Tuberculosis Scheme.

SESSIONS HELD DURING 1936.

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC STATISTICS.	No.
Classes for Breathing Exercises at Clinic	274
„ Flat Foot at Clinic	82
„ Postural Exercises at Clinic	156
„ „ „ at Open Air School	100
Attendances at Bank Hall Hospital: Massage, etc.	75
Periods of Individual Treatment at Clinic	262
Periods for Home Visiting and Clerical Work	189
Journeys to Orthopædic Hospitals	7
Sessions at Orthopædic Hospitals	5
Total Sessions attended by Orthopædic Nurse	520
Total Sessions held by Orthopædic Surgeon	21

The following Table shows the Defects from which the 326 Cases Examined by the Orthopaedic Surgeon were suffering.

DEFECTS.	NEW CASES.					OLD CASES.					
	School Medical Cases		Tuberculosis Cases	Child Welfare Cases	Totals	School Medical Cases		Tuberculosis Cases	Child Welfare Cases	Totals	Grand Total
	Elem. & Spl.	Sec.				Elem. & Spl.	Sec.				
Infantile Paralysis ...	1	—	—	—	1	10	—	—	1	11	12
Spastic Paralysis ...	1	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	1	12	13
Birth Palsy ...	1	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	1	1	6
Congenital Deformities ...	2	—	—	6	8	17	—	—	5	22	30
Traumatic Deformities ...	9	—	—	2	11	3	—	—	2	5	16
Fractures ...	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	3
Köhler's Disease ...	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	3
Scoliosis ...	1	1	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	6	8
Pes Planus ...	16	1	—	1	18	9	—	—	—	9	27
Pes Cavus ...	4	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	1	3	7
Hammer Toe ...	7	1	—	1	9	3	1	—	2	6	15
Hallux Valgus ...	3	3	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	1	7
Torticollis ...	4	—	—	2	6	8	—	—	1	9	15
Deformities due to Rickets...	12	—	—	1	13	19	—	—	5	24	37
Bone and Joint Inflammations	3	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	5	8
Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints :—											
(a) Active ...	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	7	—	7	9
(b) Arrested ...	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	15	—	15	18
Other Postural Defects ...	36	3	—	1	40	27	—	—	—	27	67
Other Conditions ...	11	—	—	2	13	10	—	—	2	12	25
TOTALS ...	114	10	5	20	149	133	1	22	21	177	326

THE TREATMENT RECOMMENDED BY THE SURGEON IS AS FOLLOWS :—

	NEW CASES.					OLD CASES.					
	School Medical Cases		Tuberculosis Cases	Child Welfare Cases	Totals	School Medical Cases		Tuberculosis Cases	Child Welfare Cases	Totals	Grand Total
	Elem. & Spl.	Sec.				Elem. & Spl.	Sec.				
No. of Children recommended											
Massage	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Stretchings	2	1	—	7	10	2	—	—	1	3	13
Splints and Calipers ...	8	—	—	3	11	11	2	—	—	13	24
Adaptations to Boots ...	1	—	—	—	1	5	—	1	—	6	7
Plasters	4	—	1	1	6	2	—	1	1	4	10
Strappings	8	1	—	1	10	3	—	—	2	5	15
Wedges and other Appliances ...	24	1	1	3	29	25	1	4	5	33	62
Remedial and Postural Exercises ...	51	3	1	1	56	41	—	1	—	42	98
Manipulations	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hospital Treatment ...	7	1	1	2	11	11	—	4	4	19	30
Examination at Manchester Royal Infirmary ...	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	3	4
X-Ray	3	3	—	—	6	5	—	7	1	13	19
U.V.R. and Electrical Treatment ...	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	3

HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF ORTHOPÆDIC CASES DURING 1936.

	School Children	Child Welfare Cases
Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1936 ...	3	—
Admitted during the Year	6	3
Discharged during the Year	9	2
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1936 ...	—	1
Average duration of Stay (in days) of those discharged during 1936	153	216

PROVISION OF SPLINTS, SURGICAL BOOTS, ETC., FOR CHILDREN ATTENDING THE
ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

The following have been supplied :

	School Medical Cases		Tub. Cases	Child Wel- fare Cases	Total
	Elem. & Spc.	Sec.			
Night Splints	14	2	1	5	22
Calipers and Irons supplied and repaired ...	7	—	—	—	7
Artificial Limbs supplied and repaired ...	2	—	—	—	2
Plaster Cases	16	—	5	4	25
Boots, Wedges, Tubes, Braces, Slings, etc....	40	5	7	7	59
Total No. of Surgical Appliances, etc. ...	79	7	13	16	115

WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE ORTHOPÆDIC NURSE DURING 1936.

	School Medical Cases.		Tub. Cases	Child Welfare Cases
	Elementary & Special	Secondary		
Supervision of Cases	24	1	7	4
Cases under Treatment	200	9	9	35
TOTALS	224	10	16	39

TOTAL ATTENDANCES AT THE ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC AND MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.

Referred from		Attendances at Orthopædic Clinic	Attendances at Manchester Royal Infirmary	Total Attendances
School Clinic	Elementary	6882	3	6885
	Secondary...	71	—	71
	Special ...	1375	1	1376
Tuberculosis Clinic		171	—	171
Child Welfare Clinic		1217	—	1217
Total		9716	4	9720

No. of Children remaining on the register of the Orthopædic Clinic on the 31st December, 1936 ...	School Children.		Child Welfare Cases.	Tuberculosis Cases.	Total.
	Elem.	Sec.			
on the 31st December, 1936 ...	165	10	33	40	248

In addition to the treatment of cases on the Orthopædic Clinic register, the Orthopædic Nurse gave remedial exercises, massage, breathing exercises, etc., to children with minor deformities and postural defects and post-operative tonsil and adenoid cases referred direct to her by the Assistant School Medical Officers.

The following cases were referred by the Assistant Medical Officers direct to the Orthopædic Nurse for treatment :

	School Medical Cases.		Tuber- culosis Cases	Child Welfare Cases
	Elementary & Special	Secondary		
No. of Cases 	281	3	—	63
Attendances :				
For Remedial Exercises ...	1505	6	—	—
For Breathing Exercises...	2349	—	—	59
For Corrective Treatment	1061	7	—	657
TOTAL 	4915	13	—	716

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

The extension of the dental service, which became effective towards the end of 1934, has been in operation for over two years and it is now possible to estimate the value of the work performed by the two dentists.

The teeth of each school child are inspected at least once every year, and treatment is given to every child whose parents consent. Of 15,911 inspections made in the Elementary and Special Schools, 11,222 children were found to require dental attention; 6,138 were treated at the Clinic, but in over five thousand cases the parents either did not consent to treatment at the Clinic or were indifferent and failed to keep appointments. The dentists were, therefore, able to concentrate on 6,138 children and give more conservative treatment. More sessions are now devoted to extractions under general, instead of local anæsthesia, and consequently more time is available for filling of teeth. Thus the aim of the dental scheme to save teeth, particularly the permanent teeth, is being achieved in a larger number of children than was possible in past years.

152 sessions were devoted to inspection of teeth in the schools. 71% were found to have defective teeth, as compared with 76% in 1935. In addition to the children inspected in the schools, 1,251 were dentally inspected at the Clinic. Only one child was supplied with a denture.

ELEMENTARY AND SPECIAL SCHOOL CHILDREN EXAMINED IN EACH AGE GROUP :—

Age Group.	Total.	Number Inspected.		Not Requiring Treatment.		Number with Defects Requiring Treatment.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
3 years ...	48	21	27	18	24	3	3
4 " ...	705	359	346	199	217	160	129
5 " ...	1,349	675	674	296	300	379	374
6 " ...	1,490	759	731	284	280	475	451
7 " ...	1,550	776	774	227	191	549	583
8 " ...	1,587	781	806	161	170	620	636
9 " ...	1,752	922	830	208	207	714	623
10 " ...	1,860	957	903	267	241	690	662
11 " ...	1,749	873	876	253	233	620	643
12 " ...	1,735	864	871	233	197	631	674
13 " ...	1,741	819	922	211	194	608	728
14 " ...	325	182	143	43	30	139	113
15 " ...	20	17	3	5	—	12	3
Total ...	15,911	8,005	7,906	2,405	2,284	5,600	5,622

Treatment of Dental Defects.—832 treatment sessions were held at the School Clinic, and 6,138 cases were dealt with as against 6,745 in 1935. 1,206 were cases specially referred by the Assistant School Medical Officer or teachers. Further particulars of the treatment given will be found in the statistical appendix to this Report.

“Following up” of Dental Defects.—The parents whose children have not attended the Dental Clinic as the result of having been notified of the need of dental treatment, are interviewed by the School Nurse.

During the year, 12,346 children were notified as requiring treatment as a result of being dentally inspected, and the following gives the after-history of the cases :—

Attended School Dental Clinic	...	...	...	6,138
Received Treatment from own Dentist	...	...	...	132
Parents Indifferent	...	...	...	5,389
Treatment not Advised by own Doctor	...	...	...	8
Left School or could not be Traced	...	...	...	20
Left Town	...	...	...	7
Remaining to be followed up at the end of the year				738

The following figures show the number of fillings and extractions carried out during the last eleven years for elementary, special and secondary school children.

Year	Fillings.			Extractions.			Adminis- trations of Gen'ral Anæ- sthetics for Ex- tractions	Other Operations.			
	Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Fillings	Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Extrac- tions		Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total other Opera- tions	
1926	24	528	552	5404	497	5901	—	1509	65	1574	} Part-time Dentist.
1927	229	1135	1364	6097	571	6668	8	1665	369	2034	
1928	378	1540	1918	5793	481	6274	8	2229	380	2609	} Full-time Dentist appointed.
1929	20	2045	2065	2982	367	3349	3	1054	386	1440	
1930	31	1971	2002	3641	490	4131	4	102	319	421	
1931	49	2083	2132	3763	580	4343	4	177	437	614	
1932	25	2535	2560	4638	714	5352	13	120	688	808	} Second Full-time Dentist appointed
1933	19	2999	3018	3134	632	3766	1	110	598	708	
1934	562	2329	3891	3924	965	4889	96	296	742	1038	
1935	211	4692	4903	7863	3696	11559	2376	104	1108	1212	
1936	112	4583	4695	6831	2419	9250	2383	192	1094	1286	

“Light” Therapy.—Artificial sunlight treatment for children referred from the School Clinic is available :

- (a) At Bank Hall Hospital, where a Clinic is held twice weekly for the treatment of pre-school and school children, and
- (b) At the Municipal General Hospital.

The “Light” Clinic at Bank Hall is under the direction of one of the Assistant Medical Officers and that at the Municipal General Hospital is directed by the Consulting Radiologist of the Hospital.

During 1936, 58 school children received treatment at the Bank Hall Clinic and 62 at the Municipal General Hospital. In addition 54 children were referred from the School Clinic for X-Ray examinations and 22 for Wood's glass diagnosis of ringworm, to the Municipal General Hospital.

"LIGHT" TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

40

Diagnosis	New Cases	Remaining from 1935	Total Cases under treatment	Result of Treatment			Remaining under treatment at end of 1936
				Improved	In statu quo.	Treatment discontinued	
Debility	11	4	15	7	1	2	5
Anæmia	1	2	3	2	—	1	—
Alopecia	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Respiratory Diseases	3	—	3	—	—	—	3
Adenitis	8	10	18	7	6	3	2
Chilblains	8	2	10	8	—	—	2
Blepharitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Impetigo	3	—	3	2	—	—	1
Active Rickets	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Other 'Conditions	3	—	3	1	—	—	2
TOTAL	40	18	58	28	7	7	16

Bank Hall
Hospital
(Mercury
Vapour
Lamps).

No. Treated	Attendances	Carbon Arc Lamp	Mercury Vapour Lamp	Kromayer Lamp	Electrical	Total Treatments
62	1618	1704	205	158	17	2084

Municipal
General
Hospital.

OPEN AIR EDUCATION

School Camp.—The permanent School Camp at Hest Bank, near Morecambe, has accommodation for 50 scholars. Children, who do not have an opportunity of obtaining a holiday out of town during the summer vacation, are sent there for two weeks, the children being selected on the recommendation of the head teachers, from the elementary and special schools.

The school was opened on the 13th March and closed on 23rd October. Boys were sent in the earlier and later periods and girls in the warmer summer period. All children are medically inspected before proceeding to the School Camp. This entailed the examination of 798 children, of whom 370 boys and 368 girls were sent to the camp for a fortnight.

Convalescent Home.—A Convalescent Home at Lytham St. Annes, administered by a voluntary committee, has accommodation for 12 children of each sex, and is provided for the children of Burnley and the surrounding district. It was open for the reception of children from 31st March to 27th October. During this period 345 children were admitted, 263 (105 boys and 158 girls) being Burnley school children. Practically all the Burnley children are selected by the assistant school medical officers and immediately prior to their admission they are examined regarding cleanliness and freedom from infectious disease. Boys aged 4–10 years and girls aged 4–12 years are admitted for periods of 1 to 3 weeks.

Pearson's Fresh Air Fund (Burnley Committee) has a holiday home at a farm house on the moors a few miles from Burnley, which is open during the summer months, with accommodation for 12 poor boys. During the summer 120 children each had two weeks' holiday at this farm house, and 1,300 had a day's outing in the country.

Playground Classes.—There is no specific organisation of playground classes. The matter is left to the discretion of head teachers. The numbers of children in any classes so taken are 50 between the ages of 5 and 11 years and 40 between 11 and 14 years.

There is no arrangement for open air education by means of open air classrooms in public elementary schools.

PHYSICAL TRAINING AND PLAYING FIELDS.

Physical Training.—The Assistant School Medical Officer, at each routine medical inspection, indicates to the head teachers, children who, on account of physical defects, should be excluded from physical training classes. Children

requiring special exercises for postural defects are referred to the Clinic for remedial exercises given by the Orthopædic Nurse.

The Revised Handbook on Physical Training, issued by the Board of Education in 1933, is in use in the schools. There is no Organiser of Physical Training employed.

Playing Fields and School Sports.—Competitions in football, cricket, net-ball, athletics and swimming, organised by the Schools' Athletic Association continue to be held, and the training of the children for these competitions proves a valuable adjunct to the services for the improvement of the children's physique.

The playing fields at Cherry Fold, Lockyer Avenue, Eastern Avenue, Towneley and Walshaw, are allocated to groups of schools and have been fully used during the year.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK.

Meals.—No alterations have been made during 1936 in the arrangements for supplying meals to school children, or in the methods of selection of children for free meals.

During 1936 499,993 meals were supplied, as compared with 573,741 in 1935.

Breakfasts	...	...	...	...	205,872
Dinners	...	...	...	...	294,121
TOTAL					499,993

The highest number of children fed in any one week was 1,154 and the lowest 965, the average being 1,025.

Milk.—The provision of milk during the forenoon in the schools, under the Milk Marketing Board's Scheme, has worked smoothly throughout the year under review. In December, 1936, 7,058 children received milk, of whom 5,402 paid for it and 1,656 received it free. Thus over 70% of the school children received milk. Approximately 64% of the children received Pasteurised milk, 20% received Accredited milk, and 16% received undesignated raw milk, all of which, however, was within the bacteriological standard for accredited milk.

In December, 1935, the Board of Education in Circular 1443, recommended that all children who are unable, by reason of lack of food, to take full advantage of the education provided for them should receive such supplementary nourishment as may be appropriate in each case, the meals being provided free where the parent is unable to pay. For this purpose provision may properly be made for any child who shows any symptoms, whether educational or physical, however slight. All children selected should be seen as soon as possible by the School Medical Officer, and he should keep under review the condition and progress of all children receiving meals. It was suggested that periodical nutrition surveys should be held of all children not receiving meals, and periodic reviews made of the children being fed free.

To meet the suggestions, it was arranged that children who come within the income scale shall be referred immediately to the School Medical Officer, but it is not necessary to wait for his report before milk or meals are given. All children are seen each quarter by the School Nurses during their periodical cleanliness inspections, and on these occasions the nurses look for children who appear to require extra nourishment. In addition, when the Assistant School Medical Officer visits schools for routine and follow-up inspections, she makes a nutrition survey to see the condition of children already receiving free meals and to ascertain children whom she considers require meals.

COD LIVER OIL.

Necessitous children, recommended by the medical officers, receive cod liver oil and malt or emulsion free from the School Clinic. This is taken to the school and supplied by the teachers to the children according to the instructions of the medical officers. During 1936, 229 children, who were within the scale of necessity, received 1,212 lbs. of cod liver oil and malt and 29 pints of emulsion.

SCHOOL BATHS.

Wash Baths are not provided at any of the Elementary Schools. They are installed in the two Special Schools for the Mentally Defective, in the Open Air School, in the Nursery School and in the two Junior Instruction Centres which were established during 1935.

The Baths Committee provide facilities by allowing the Elementary School children the use of the Public Swimming Baths. The Education Committee arrange for the attendance of classes of children usually during school hours. 67,349 attendances were made at the three Swimming Baths, compared with 60,142 last year. In addition, 23,320 attendances were made by school children on Saturday mornings.

SCHOOL JOURNEYS.

No alterations have been made in the arrangements in operation to enable children to travel free on public vehicles to the Special Schools and the School Clinic.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

The methods of co-operation between the school medical staff and teachers, school attendance officers and voluntary organisations were described in previous reports. All these persons and organisations have continued to give most valuable assistance during 1936. The head teachers particularly have co-operated wholeheartedly in many different ways. The school attendance officers keep in close touch with the School Medical Department. The Committees of the Thursby Convalescent Home, St. Annes, and Pearson's Fresh Air Fund (Burnley Branch) have invariably accepted children recommended by the school medical staff. I have also to acknowledge the help given by the Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in a number of difficult cases referred to him after the repeated efforts of the school nurses were unsuccessful in persuading parents to have defects remedied. Four cases of persistently verminous children, five of defective vision and one of otitis media were successfully dealt with in this way.

The number of parents who were present when children were examined in school shows little variation from that of previous years. Considerable interest is taken by parents in the initial examination when children enter school, but it is to be regretted that so few parents attend when children receive their final medical examination, as the interview between the doctor and the parents constitutes an opportunity for advice, based on the children's medical histories, regarding suitable types of employment.

The number of parents attending the routine examinations was as follows :—

With the Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	865 or 78·8%
„ „ Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	552 or 53·2%
„ „ Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	145 or 14·3%

BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Full statistical details regarding blind, deaf, defective and epileptic children will be found in Table 8.c.M., required by the Board of Education, in the Appendix.

All children in the Special Schools were medically and dentally inspected during the year.

Blind and Partially Sighted Children.—The Day School for the Blind, Tarleton House, serves a dual purpose. In addition to the special tuition given to blind children (by Braille, etc.), there is held a special "sight-saving" class for partially sighted children. These are children with a high degree of myopia and similar conditions, which seriously impair vision. The partially sighted children are educated by sighted methods.

The number of children on the roll of the blind school and the special class for myopes on 31st December, 1936, are as follows :—

	Burnley Children		Children from Areas of Adjoining Authorities		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Blind Children (taught by Braille)	5	2	5	2	14
Class for Myopes (taught by partially sighted methods) ...	6	8	1	1	16

One blind child of school age was in a residential institution for the blind.

Deaf Children.—At the end of 1936, there were 18 children receiving instruction in the Day School for the Deaf, 11 of whom were Burnley children, and 7 were from areas of adjoining authorities.

No. of Children on Register on 31st December, 1936	Burnley Children		Children from Areas of Adjoining Authorities		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
(a) Totally Deaf Children ...	5	2	—	4	11
(b) Children with Slight Degree of Hearing ...	—	1	1	2	4
(c) Defective Speech, but not Deaf	2	1	—	—	3

The staff of the school consists of a head teacher and one assistant.

One child was transferred from the School for the Deaf to one of the Special Day Schools for Mental Defectives. No deaf children reached the age of 16 years, when they normally leave the School.

Retarded and Mentally Defective Children.—During 1936, after negotiations with the Board of Education, it was decided that Heasandford Special School will, consequent on reorganisation, become an elementary school. Coal Clough Special School will be retained for mentally defective children. As the accommodation in Coal Clough Special School is insufficient for all the defective children requiring special education, it was decided to adapt an annex of Stoneyholme School as a smaller Special School, and separate it completely from Stoneyholme Elementary School. Special School girls will be transferred to Stoneyholme. It is expected that the transfer will take place after the summer vacation in 1937.

102 children were in attendance in the two Special Schools at the end of the year, of whom 6 had multiple defects. 88 were Burnley children and 14 were from areas of adjoining authorities, chiefly the Borough of Nelson. Of the 88 Burnley children, 76 were certified as educable feeble-minded. Twenty-two Burnley children were admitted and 25 discharged from the Special Day Schools during 1936.

A number of dull and backward children were ascertained during the year, but as no special classes are available for these children, they were recommended to be given as much individual tuition as is possible in the ordinary classes of the elementary schools. Twelve children, although not certifiable as mental defectives, were so dull and backward that it was considered advisable to have them in attendance at the Special Schools.

Special Day Schools for Mentally Defective Children.

	Heasandford Special School				Coal Clough Special School				Total Burnley Children	Total Children from Adjoining Areas
	Burnley Children		Children from Adjoining Areas		Burnley Children		Children from Adjoining Areas			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
	15	22	3	6	52	2	2	—		
	2	7	2	1	11	2	3	—		
On Register December, 1935	1	9	2	—	15	—	1	—	25	3
Admitted during 1936 ...	16	20	3	7	48	4	4	—	88	14
Discharged during 1936 ...										
On Register December, 1936										

Classification of Burnley Children at end of 1936.

	Heasandford Special School				Coal Clough Special School				Total
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Feeble-minded ...	14	19	39	4	76				
Dull and Backward ...	2	1	9	—	12				

Six of the Feeble-minded children have multiple defects.

25 Burnley children left the Special Schools during 1936, for the following reasons :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Reported to Local Authority for Mental Deficiency ...	— ...	1
Reached 16 years of age	5 ...	3
Granted exemption before reaching 16 years of age, as suitable work obtained	6 ...	4
Transferred to elementary schools	4 ...	1
Left Town	1 ...	—

Ineducable mentally defective children are supervised by the Central Lancashire Association for Mental Welfare. The following are particulars regarding Burnley children under 16 years of age :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Under Statutory Supervision	3 ...	4
In Certified Institutions	5 ...	1

Three children under 16 years of age were in attendance at the Occupation Centre.

Higher Education of Blind Students.—The after-care of blind children is dealt with by the Special Services Sub-Committee of the Education Committee which also administers the Blind Persons Act, 1920. A scheme of training of blind students over 16 years of age is in operation at the Workshop for the Blind. Blind girls are trained in knitting by machinery, rug-making, mat-making, etc., and blind youths in basketry, boot repairing, cane-seating, etc.

Two Burnley and one County Technical Students are in training at the workshop.

There are no courses established by the Education Authority for the higher education of deaf, physically defective, mentally defective or epileptic students.

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Tuberculosis.—All cases of definite or suspected tuberculosis are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer, who arranges for appropriate treatment or supervision. Cases of crippling due to tuberculosis are referred to the Orthopædic Clinic. Arrangements are in operation through the Tuberculosis Dispensary Scheme for

cases of tuberculous disease of the skin and glands to receive actino-therapy at the "Light" Department of the Municipal Hospital, where Mercury Vapour, Carbon Arc and Kromayer Lamps are available.

Delicate Children.—251 were classified as "delicate," of whom 115 were in attendance at the Open Air School.

The Public Health Committee continues to utilise the Burnley Joint Hospital Board's Smallpox Hospital at Crown Point as a convalescent institution for delicate children. The hospital was open for this purpose throughout the year, and 57 children received treatment.

The Day Open Air School.—No alteration in the accommodation or in the method of selection of children for admission was made during 1936.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Admissions during 1936 ...	22	22	44
Discharges during 1936 ...	24	23	47
Average No. of Children on the Roll ...	...	...	130
Average Attendance ...	...	...	114
Average Duration of Stay of those Discharged—3 years 1 month.			
Average Gain in Weight since Admission of those Discharged—24·7lbs.			
Average Gain in Weight per Child during the year—7·9 lbs.			

Reasons for Admission :—

Tuberculous Diathesis ...	...	...	...	2
Chronic Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	15
Anæmia ...	...	...	...	2
General Debility ...	...	...	...	15
Asthma ...	...	...	...	3
Heart Disease ...	...	...	...	1
Arrested Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	1
Neurasthenia ...	...	...	...	2
Sequelæ of Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	1
Adenitis ...	...	...	...	1
Empyema ...	...	...	...	1
				—
				44
				—

Reasons for Discharge :—

Reached School Leaving Age	18
Left Town	5
Transferred to Crown Point Hospital	1
Transferred to Special School for Mentally Defectives ...	1
Transferred to Elementary and Central Schools	16
Ill-health, etc.	6
	—
	47
	—

THE NURSERY SCHOOL AND NURSERY CLASSES.

Medical and Dental Inspections of the children in the Nursery School and the Nursery Classes of Rosegrove and Abel Street Infants' Schools have been carried out. Close attention has been paid to the health of these nursery school children. A health visitor attends the Nursery School three times per week to treat minor ailments, supervise the weighing and measuring of the children, etc., and the Assistant Medical Officer makes frequent visits. All defects are followed up and parents are interviewed and advised regarding treatment.

The Nursery School was kept open during the summer holiday period.

At the end of the year, 131 children were on the register of the Nursery School and 74 on the registers of the two Nursery Classes.

The numbers medically inspected during the year were as follows :—

Age.	Nursery School.				Nursery Classes.			
2 years	49	...	...	...	—	...	...	...
3 years	27	...	...	...	29	...	...	...
4 years	6	...	...	...	54	...	...	...
5 years ... ..	—	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
	—				—			
Total	82	...	...	...	87	...	...	...
	—				—			
Special Examinations ...	17	...	...	...	8	...	...	...

Defects Found.

	Nursery School.				Nursery Classes.			
Uncleanliness	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Skin Defects	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Eye Defects	8	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Ear Defects	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Nose and Throat Defects ...	30	...	...	...	29	...	...	...
Enlarged Cervical Glands ...	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Speech Defects	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Heart Defects	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Bronchial Catarrh & Bronchitis	8	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Nervous Disorders	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Rickets	11	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Other Deformities	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Other Defects and Diseases ...	21	...	...	...	5	...	...	...

THE TREATMENT OF SPEECH DEFECTS.

The Centre for the remedial treatment of speech defects has now been in existence for three years. During 1936, the numbers in attendance at the Remedial Class were :—

Number in attendance on 1st January, 1936	76
Number admitted during 1936	37
Number discharged during 1936	36
Number in attendance on 31st December, 1936	77

Types of cases admitted for treatment during 1936 :—

Stammerers	21
Clutterer	1
Aphasia	3
Other Speech Defects.....	11
Blinker	1
	—
	37
	—

Miss Knight, the Speech Therapist, makes the following comments on the years' work of the Centre :—

"The work among stammering children and children with defective articulation continues to be most encouraging. During the year, 22 children have been discharged as cured. Eighteen of these were stammerers and four had defective articulation. Of the nine children who attained school leaving age before completion of treatment, eight showed marked improvement, whilst only one of this group left having made no progress. Three of these children joined the evening classes; the other six had sufficient confidence to feel that they could stand alone, although traces of the stammer still remained. Three children, whose defect proved to be aphasia, and two others, were transferred to the Deaf School. Other interesting cases have been treated with success by relaxation. A highly-strung boy, with partial deafness, responded well. Another child, who was brought to the Centre eighteen months ago with an ataxic gait and bleating voice, improved past all recognition after treatment by relaxation and other exercises, with the result that he now walks normally, rides a bicycle and swims; the bleat has almost gone from his voice, though his speech is slow and monotonous.

The teachers' reports continue to show an appreciation of the results obtained at the Remedial Centre and indicate not only the improvement effected in speech, but in self-confidence and co-operation.

The Parents' Meetings during 1936 were not so well attended as in the previous year, but 42 interviews with parents were held in the early part of the year, during which an attempt was made to guide and encourage parents to understand the nature of remedial therapy and so ensure a continuance in the home of the treatment commenced in the Centre. The attitude of others towards a child suffering from a speech defect so often forces the phobia on the child. When, therefore, parents come to understand this and are ready to help the speech therapist by creating in their homes an atmosphere free from irritation, fear or pity, confidence is gradually restored, and in the majority of cases the stammer disappears, and the stammerer faces life with more courage.

The Evening Classes held during the 1936-37 Session have been attended by 16 stammerers. Some who have attended during the past two sessions, have improved to such an extent that they have been able to take up social work, not possible before, such as Sunday School teaching. Discussion groups in connection with the evening classes have helped to prepare members to take up some duty which would necessitate public speaking."

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

High School for Girls.

Provided by the Authority. Average attendance—472.

Grammar School for Boys.

Provided, and Small Endowment. Average attendance—438.

Junior Commercial Department of Municipal College.

Day Classes for whole time scholars over the age of $13\frac{1}{2}$ years. Average attendance—100. The figures are included with those of the two Secondary Schools.

Medical Inspection and Treatment.

The following procedure was adopted during 1936 :—

(a) Full Medical Inspection.

- (1) All new admissions who had not been examined during the year at an elementary school.
- (2) All new admissions from other areas.
- (3) All pupils over 15 years.
- (4) All older pupils who missed the 15 year old inspection in previous years.

(b) General Survey.—All remaining pupils.

Todmorden Road Central School and the Senior Class of St. Mary's R.C. School, which take pupils up to 15 years of age, are considered for medical inspection purposes as Elementary Schools, and Statistics of medical and dental inspection and treatment are included in those for Elementary Schools.

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION. NUMBERS INSPECTED.

Ages	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total
Boys	13	62	72	73	79	89	38	11	2	439
Girls	16	79	60	69	121	112	50	10	3	520
Totals	29	141	132	142	200	201	88	21	5	959

	Full Routine Inspection.			General Survey.			Special Inspections.	
Boys ...	190	...	...	249	...	...	} 28	
Girls ...	237	...	...	283	...	...

ROUTINE DENTAL INSPECTION.

Number Inspected.		Not Requiring Treatment		Number with Defects Requiring Treatment	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
423	488	134	116	289	372

Height and Weight.—Records of the Height and Weight of the pupils were made, and the following shows the averages for each age group.

Average Height and Weight of Secondary School Girls.

	1936		Average Height			Average Weight		
	Number	Inspected	1936	1935		1936	1935	
			inches	inches		lbs.	lbs.	
Age 10 years ...	16	...	55·6	55·3	...	74·1	68·3	...
Age 11 years ...	79	...	57·1	55·8	...	77·2	73·6	...
Age 12 years ...	60	...	58·5	59·4	...	85·7	86·6	...
Age 13 years ...	69	...	61·2	61·0	...	98·2	96·8	...
Age 14 years ...	121	...	62·2	62·8	...	106·4	107·8	...
Age 15 years ...	112	...	63·5	63·7	...	115·8	115·3	...
Age 16 years ...	50	...	63·9	63·1	...	121·6	112·1	...
Age 17 years ...	10	...	62·6	64·3	...	117·5	115·8	...
Age 18 years ...	3	...	63·7	65·0	...	115·8	122·5	...

Average Height and Weight of Secondary School Boys.

Age 10 years ...	13	...	52·8	54·0	...	73·3	68·1	...
Age 11 years ...	62	...	55·3	54·8	...	73·5	74·2	...
Age 12 years ...	72	...	56·5	56·8	...	78·7	79·5	...
Age 13 years ...	73	...	59·2	58·4	...	90·4	85·6	...
Age 14 years ...	79	...	61·2	61·1	...	96·3	97·4	...
Age 15 years ...	89	...	63·7	63·9	...	108·1	111·3	...
Age 16 years ...	38	...	67·9	65·7	...	121·6	123·0	...
Age 17 years ...	11	...	66·6	66·3	...	128·9	127·5	...
Age 18 years ...	2	...	67·6	69·0	...	135·0	128·8	...

The following are the Ophthalmic conditions for which Secondary School children were treated at the Eye Clinic :—

	New	Old
Cases	Cases	
Hypermetropia ...	3	4
Hypermetropic Astigmatism ...	12	15
Mixed Astigmatism ...	2	10
Myopic Astigmatism ...	7	25
Myopia ...	15	35
Emmetropia ...	3	3
Strabismus + Hypermetropic Astigmatism ...	—	2
Strabismus + Hypermetropia ...	—	1
Not yet classified ...	1	—
	43	95

As in previous years, it was found that the defects in Secondary School children were mainly of a minor nature, with the exception of unhealthy conditions of the mouth and throat, and defective vision 185 (or 19.2%) of the pupils had defects, apart from uncleanliness and defective teeth, which required treatment.

None of the 22 cases of lesions of the skin were of a contagious nature. Chronic enlargement of the tonsils was found in 81 (or 8.4%) of the pupils inspected, but in 4 cases only was treatment considered necessary. 4 pupils had tonsils and adenoids removed by operation.

A high percentage of Secondary School children are invariably found to have defective eyesight. During 1936, 170 (or 17.7%) of the pupils inspected had subnormal vision, of whom 114 were considered to require treatment. Of the 149 pupils who received treatment during the year, 138 attended the Ophthalmic Clinic.

Although disordered action of the heart was present in 45 pupils, only one had an organic lesion. The majority of the 60 pupils recorded as suffering from crippling defects and deformities were cases of postural defects, such as round shoulders and flat feet. Only one case of tuberculosis disease (non-pulmonary) was found.

All the treatment clinics (minor ailments, dental, orthopædic and ophthalmic) are at the disposal of Secondary School pupils. The arrangements for recovering the cost of treatment are the same as for children attending Elementary Schools. Many of the defects in Secondary School children continue to be treated privately, but in recent years more advantage has been taken of the treatment facilities available through the Clinic, particularly dental treatment. 328 Secondary School children were treated at the dental clinic as against 382 in 1935. 154 received dental treatment privately; in 197 cases nothing was done by parents to carry out the dentists' recommendations regarding treatment, and a further 182 were remaining to be followed up at the end of the year.

Defects found in Secondary School children are followed up by the School Nurses in the same manner as for Elementary School children.

There was little infectious disease in the Secondary Schools, no action being necessary beyond the exclusion of a few pupils and contacts.

JUVENILE INSTRUCTION CENTRES.

No routine medical or dental inspection of juveniles who were in attendance at the Instruction Centres was carried out during 1936. The juveniles remained for such short periods at these centres that, to ensure that inspection should be effective, frequent visits by the medical and dental officers would have been necessary, and consequently the routine work for elementary school children would have been affected adversely.

One of the School Nurses paid three visits during the year to these Centres, and made a survey for minor ailments, cleanliness, tested the vision by means of Snellen's type, and selected juveniles who appeared to require meals and milk.

All the treatment facilities available through the School Clinic were put at the disposal of the juveniles. The attendances made by them were as follows :—

Inspection Clinic attendances	8
Defects found and treated	8
Referred to Ophthalmologist	2
Routine Survey by School Nurse	86 boys; 203 girls

DENTAL TREATMENT.

	No. Treated	Attendances	Extractions	Anæsthetics	Other Treatment
Males ...	5	7	7	5	2
Females ...	16	25	24	11	13
TOTAL ...	21	32	31	16	15

A scheme for routine medical inspection and dental inspection and treatment was drafted towards the end of the year, but as the numbers of juveniles in attendance at the Centres have greatly decreased, the scheme has not yet been put into operation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Medical inspection or treatment of pupils attending the Municipal College and School of Art, as part-time students, and Evening Continuation Classes are not undertaken.

Three pupils recommended for appointment as Student Teachers were referred to the School Medical Officer regarding physical fitness for appointment.

No children were submitted to the School Medical Officer for medical examination regarding fitness to take part in entertainments.

The School Medical Officer examined 113 children under the new Byelaws for Regulating the Employment of Children and Street Trading, which came into operation on the 1st May, 1936.

I am indebted to the Director of Education for the following information :—

Employment of Children out of School Hours in the Sale of Milk and Newspapers, etc.

Occupations	Number of Children Employed
Sale or Delivery of Newspapers	154
Sale or Delivery of Milk	43
Carrying or Delivery of Food or Parcels ...	9
In connection with any Shop or Office ...	2
In a Coal Yard... ..	None
In Industrial Work at Home	None
In Agricultural Work	None
In Place of Public Entertainment	None

Licences granted for street trading to young persons between the ages of 14 and 16—Boys, 3; Girls, none. Licences refused, none. Licences suspended or revoked, none.

Deaths of School Children.—There were 17 deaths of children between 5 and 15 years as follows :—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	5
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	2
Respiratory Disease	...	...	...	...	...	2
Accidental Death	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	5

Health Education.—Health talks to the scholars are not given by the Authority's Medical or Nursing Staff. Leaflets, provided by the Dental Board of the United Kingdom, dealing with the care of the teeth, are sent to the schools for distribution at the end of each term to children leaving school. The handbook of suggestions on Health Education issued by the Board of Education is used by the teachers in giving instruction in hygiene. A lecturer and exhibits from the Dental Board of the United Kingdom again visited the Elementary Schools.

Charges for Treatment.—The scales of necessity applicable in recovering the cost of supplying spectacles, medical and dental treatment, orthopædic treatment, operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids, provision of meals and the provision of clogs through the Clog Fund have remained unaltered.

During 1936, £24 18s. 6d. was collected in payment for dental treatment, and 7s. 4d. for treatment of minor ailments.

APPENDICES.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS, YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1936.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections.

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the Prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	1,098
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	1,037
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	1,014
Total					3,149
Number of other Routine Inspections					45
Grand Total					3,194

(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	2,576
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	6,172
Total				8,748

(c) CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Group. (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint). (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table II A. (3)	Total individual children. (4)
Entrants	6	Information not available	335
Second Age Group...	81		287
Third Age Group ...	101		253
Total (Prescribed Groups)...	188		875
Other Routine Inspections...	4		10
Grand Total... ..	192		885

Table II. (A)—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in 1936.

DEFECT OF DISEASE	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		No. of Defects	
	No. of Defects		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.
Skin:—				
Ringworm: Scalp	—	—	4	—
Body	2	—	13	—
Scabies	1	—	14	—
Impetigo	14	—	137	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	80	1	143	—
Eye:—				
Blepharitis	20	—	36	—
Conjunctivitis	11	—	32	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	8	2	38	4
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	192	131	276	7
Squint	40	18	25	2
Ear:—				
Defective Hearing	13	28	8	3
Otitis Media	19	1	111	1
Other Ear Diseases	8	7	39	1
Nose and Throat:—				
Chronic Tonsilitis only	110	303	81	21
Adenoids only	18	4	—	—
Chronic Tonsilitis & Adenoids	56	20	5	—
Other Conditions	42	30	112	1
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	19	78	52	5
Defective Speech	53	10	14	2
Heart and Circulation:—				
Heart Disease: Organic	13	4	12	—
Functional	3	34	23	2
Anæmia	24	25	32	—
Lungs:—				
Bronchitis	8	5	52	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	30	75	67	—
Tuberculosis:—				
Pulmonary: Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	2	—	4	—
Non-Pulmonary: Glands	4	3	4	—
Bones and Joints	7	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	1	—	1	—
Nervous System:—				
Epilepsy	2	1	4	—
Chorea	—	—	10	—
Other Conditions	7	33	24	—
Deformities:—				
Rickets	10	13	1	—
Spinal Curvature	3	1	—	—
Other Forms	77	43	30	1
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)...	161	113	930	17
Total number of Defects	1,058	983	2,334	67

(B)—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Group.

Age-Groups.	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly Sub-normal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	1098	107	9·7	853	77·7	135	12·3	3	0·3
Second Age-Group ...	1037	135	13·0	808	77·9	90	8·7	4	0·4
Third Age-Group ...	1014	135	13·3	823	81·2	56	5·5	—	—
Other Routine Inspections	45	6	13·3	37	82·2	2	4·5	—	—
Total	3194	383	12·0	2521	78·9	283	8·9	7	0·2

Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
8	—	—	—	8

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind	At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
—	14	—	—	—	14

DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
5	—	—	—	5

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
—	1	—	—	—	1

Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.—*Continued.*

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
73	—	1	—	74

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
2	1	—	3	6

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

A.—TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

I.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
—	—	1	1	2

II.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
—	15	6	—	21

Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.—*Continued.*

B.—DELICATE CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
115	105	30	1	251

C.—CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
1	22	—	—	23

D.—CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
6	39	—	—	45

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Combination of Defect	At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
Crippling and Severe Heart ...	—	1	—	—	1
Feeble Minded and Crippling ...	3	—	—	—	3
Feeble Minded and Severe Epilepsy	1	—	—	—	1
Feeble Minded and Deaf ...	1	—	—	—	1
Crippling and Deaf	1	—	—	—	1
Total	6	1	—	—	7

Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1936.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—TREATMENT TABLES.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS, FOR WHICH SEE TABLE VI).

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin:—			
Ringworm—Scalp.			
(i) X-Ray Treatment	3	—	3
(ii) Other Treatment	—	—	—
Ringworm—Body	14	2	16
Scabies	6	1	7
Impetigo	144	3	147
Other Skin Diseases	102	95	197
Minor Eye Defects (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	112	37	149
Minor Ear Defects	159	50	209
Miscellaneous (e.g., Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	740	71	811
Total	1,280	259	1,539

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (EXCLUDING MINOR EYE DEFECTS
TREATED AS MINOR AILMENTS—GROUP I).

	No. of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	943	15	958
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	—	—	—
Total	943	15	958
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
No. of Children for whom spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed	623	15	638
(b) Obtained	257	263	520

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment	Total number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
—	1	84	1	—	1	143	5	—	2	227	6	204	439

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids. (iv) Other Defects of the
Nose and Throat.

TABLE IV.—*Continued.*

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise.			Total number treated.
	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic.	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic.	
Number of children treated ...	7	1	202	—	—	—	210

In addition, breathing exercises and remedial treatment were given to 259 children by the Orthopædic Nurse.

TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of children Inspected by the Dentist:—

(a) Routine Age Groups	Aged 5 and under		...	2,020	Total ...	15,404
	" 6	...	...	1,489
	" 7	...	...	1,537
	" 8	...	...	1,546
	" 9	...	...	1,691
	" 10	...	...	1,782
	" 11	...	...	1,685
	" 12	...	...	1,673
	" 13	...	...	1,691
	" 14	...	...	290
(b) Specials	1,202
(c) Total Routine and Specials	16,606
(2) Number found to require treatment	12,049
(3) Number actually treated	5,922
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	8,480
(5) Half-days devoted to	{ Inspection	136	Total ...	968
			{ Treatment	832		
(6) Fillings	{ Permanent Teeth	3,665	Total ...	3,774
			{ Temporary Teeth	109		
(7) Extractions	{ Permanent Teeth	2,048	Total ...	8,658
			{ Temporary Teeth	6,610		
(8) Administration of General Anæsthetics for Extractions	2,165
(9) Other Operations	{ Permanent Teeth	966	Total ...	1,137
			{ Temporary Teeth	171		

Table VI.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(1)	Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	4
(2)	Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses ...	38,754
(3)	Number of individual children found unclean	427
(4)	Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	7
(5)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—	
(a)	Under the Education Act, 1921	—
(b)	Under School Attendance Byelaws	—

**MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS, YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1936.**

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections.

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the Prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	—
Second Age Groups	—
Third Age Group	—
Total	—

Number of other Routine Inspections 959

Grand Total 959

(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections 28

Number of Re-inspections 1

Total 29

(c) CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Group. (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint). (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table II A. (3)	Total individual children. (4)
Entrants	—	Information not available.	—
Second Age Group	—		—
Third Age Group	—		—
Total (Prescribed Groups)...	—		—
Other Routine Inspections...	112		182
Grand Total... ..	112		182

Table II.—(A)—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in 1936.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment
Skin:—				
Ringworm: Scalp	—	—	—	—
Body	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	15	7	—	—
Eye:—				
Blepharitis	—	3	—	—
Conjunctivitis	—	—	1	—
Keratitis	—	1	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	3	1	—	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	112	56	11	—
Squint	2	—	—	—
Ear:—				
Defective Hearing	1	4	—	—
Otitis Media	1	—	1	—
Other Ear Diseases	—	1	1	—
Nose and Throat:—				
Chronic Tonsillitis only	4	77	3	—
Adenoids only	—	1	—	—
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	—	2	—	—
Other Conditions	7	7	1	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	2	3	—	—
Defective Speech	5	2	1	—
Heart and Circulation:—				
Heart Disease: Organic	—	1	—	—
Functional	6	26	1	—
Anæmia	4	8	—	—
Lungs:—				
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	4	10	—	—
Tuberculosis:—				
Pulmonary: Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary: Glands	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	—	1	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—
Nervous System:—				
Epilepsy	—	—	—	—
Chorea	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	2	—	—
Deformities:—				
Rickets	—	1	—	—
Spinal Curvature	1	4	—	—
Other Forms	20	34	1	—
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)...	21	13	6	1
Total number of Defects ...	208	265	27	1

(B)—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

Age-Groups	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second Age Group ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third Age Group ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Routine Inspections	959	85	8.9	828	86.3	46	4.8	—	—
Total	959	85	8.9	828	86.3	46	4.8	—	—

Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1936.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—TREATMENT TABLES.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS, FOR WHICH SEE TABLE VI).

Disease or Defect	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
SKIN:—			
Ringworm—Scalp.			
(i) X-Ray Treatment	—	—	—
(ii) Other Treatment	—	—	—
Ringworm—Body	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	2	2
Other skin disease	—	8	8
MINOR EYE DEFECTS	1	1	2
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)			
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	4	—	4
MISCELLANEOUS	3	8	11
(e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)			
Total	8	19	27

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (EXCLUDING MINOR EYE
DEFECTS TREATED AS MINOR AILMENTS—GROUP I).

	No. of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refractions (including squint)	138	11	149
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	—	—	—
Total	138	11	149

	No. of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total
No. of Children for whom spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed	105	11	116
(b) Obtained	3	73	76

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Recieved Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment	Total number Treated
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	2	6

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids. (iv) Other Defects of the Nose and Throat.

TABLE IV.—*Continued.*
GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise.			Total number treated
	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic	
Number of children treated ...	—	—	10	—	—	—	10

In addition breathing exercises and remedial treatment were given to 3 children by the orthopædic nurse.

TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of Children inspected by the Dentist:

				Aged 9	...	—		
				10	...	25		
				11	...	132		
				12	...	140		
				13	...	129		
(a) Routine Age Groups ...				14	...	180	Total ...	911
				15	...	203		
				16	...	83		
				17	...	18		
				18	...	1		
(b) Specials ...				...	...	...	...	36
(c) Total (Routine and Specials) ...				...	...	...	...	947
(2) Number found to require treatment ...				...	...	...	...	693
(3) Number actually treated ...				...	...	...	...	328
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment ...				...	...	...	...	942
(5) Half-days devoted to ...				{ Inspection		8	Total ...	8
				{ Treatment		—		
(6) Fillings ...				{ Permanent teeth		778	Total ...	778
				{ Temporary teeth		—		
(7) Extractions ...				{ Permanent teeth		262	Total ...	307
				{ Temporary teeth		45		
(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions ...				...	...	...	...	139
(9) Other Operations ...				{ Permanent teeth		92	Total ...	109
				{ Temporary teeth		17		

TABLE VI.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(1) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses ...	—
(2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses ...	—
(3) Number of individual children found unclean ...	—
(4) Number of children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of Education Act, 1921 ...	—
(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 ...	—
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws ...	—

Table showing the Physical Condition of Children Examined at Routine and Special Inspection in Schools during 1936.

Disease or Defect.	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.					Secondary Pupils	Total
	En-trants	Inter-mediates	Leavers	Other Ages	Specials		
Number of Children Examined ...	1098	1037	1014	45	229	963	4386
Defective Clothing and Footgear ...	9	11	19	—	4	—	43
Uncleanliness: Head ...	33	60	73	1	1	3	171
Body ...	1	4	3	—	2	1	11
Defective Teeth ...	173	186	106	6	—	5	476
SKIN:—							
Ringworm: Head ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Body ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Scabies ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Impetigo ...	10	1	3	—	4	—	18
Other Skin Diseases ...	41	17	22	1	7	22	110
EYE:—							
Blepharitis ...	10	8	2	—	2	3	25
Conjunctivitis ...	7	3	1	—	2	—	13
Keratitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Corneal Opacities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision ...	7	160	151	5	35	168	526
Squint ...	43	10	4	1	5	2	65
Other Conditions ...	5	3	2	—	3	4	17
EAR:—							
Defective Hearing ...	15	17	9	—	4	5	50
Otitis Media ...	5	10	5	—	1	1	22
Other Conditions ...	7	5	3	—	4	1	20
NOSE AND THROAT:—							
Chronic Tonsilitis only ...	214	133	64	2	2	81	496
Adenoids only ...	13	7	2	—	—	1	23
Chronic Tonsilitis and Adenoids ...	47	25	3	1	1	2	79
Other Conditions ...	44	17	11	—	4	15	91
Enlarged Cervical Glands ...	63	29	5	—	2	5	104
Defective Speech ...	31	18	13	1	2	7	72
HEART AND CIRCULATION:—							
Heart Disease: Organic ...	6	2	9	—	1	1	19
Functional ...	16	13	8	—	—	32	69
Anæmia ...	17	18	14	—	1	12	62
LUNGS:—							
Bronchitis ...	10	—	3	—	1	—	14
Others (Non-Tub.) ...	67	26	10	2	2	14	121
TUBERCULOSIS:—							
Pulmonary Definite ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspected ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Non-Pulmonary: Glands ...	3	3	1	—	1	—	8
Bones and Joints... ..	1	4	2	—	—	1	8
Skin ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
NERVOUS SYSTEM:—							
Epilepsy: Minor ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Major ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chorea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mentally Deficient ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions ...	12	24	3	1	1	2	43
DEFORMITIES:—							
Rickets ...	17	5	1	—	—	1	24
Spinal Curvature ...	1	1	1	1	—	5	9
Other Forms ...	22	39	58	1	2	54	176
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES ...	89	102	77	6	47	38	359
TOTALS ...	1041	963	693	29	141	487	3354
No. of individual children having defects ...	683	647	502	21	129	387	2369

Table showing Number of Children Examined at each Elementary School.

SCHOOL.	Entrants	Inter- mediates	Leavers	Other Ages	Special Cases	Totals
Abel Street	43	48	45	2	10	148
Back Lane	21	16	16	1	6	60
Burnley Wood	72	64	83	4	11	234
Coal Clough	84	64	75	3	9	235
Fulledge	73	27	—	—	11	111
Habergham	9	16	11	1	5	42
Hargher Clough	56	47	19	2	15	139
Healey Wood	28	27	13	—	1	69
Heasandford	71	71	73	4	12	231
Lane Head	23	13	23	2	—	61
Lionel Street	61	66	55	5	3	190
Pickup Croft	31	12	—	—	10	53
Red Lion Street	—	7	26	2	—	35
Rosegrove	19	37	52	1	4	113
Rose Hill	37	46	—	2	—	85
St. Andrew's	22	28	30	—	4	84
St. Augustine's	18	6	8	1	2	35
St. John's (Ivy St.)	31	39	25	1	10	106
St. Mary's	49	77	92	4	7	229
St. Mary Magdalene's	62	52	62	—	7	183
St. Peter's	28	30	35	—	6	99
St. Stephen's	31	35	52	3	9	130
St. Thomas's	28	21	—	—	7	56
Stoneyholme	80	68	61	1	27	237
Todmorden Road	—	35	69	4	30	138
Holy Trinity	53	29	37	2	11	132
Sandygate	—	23	27	—	—	50
Whittlefield	35	20	—	—	1	56
Wood Top	33	13	25	—	11	82
TOTALS	1098	1037	1014	45	229	3423

Entrants seen in Nursery Classes:—Abel Street, 47; Rosegrove, 40.

